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The Newport Mercury,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and twenty-ninth year. It is the oldest** newspaper in the Union, and, with **less than** half a dozen exceptions, the **oldest printed** in the English language. **It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading**—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

FATHER MATHEW'S CELEBRATION.

A Grand Catholic Gathering on Monday.—Programme for the Day.

Final arrangements for Monday's celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew have been completed and the members of Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Society, under the auspicies of which it is to be given, feel highly pleased at the result of their labors. And well they may, for there is certainly every promise, if the weather be fair, of its being the grandest celebration of the kind ever witnessed in Newport. It is to be a purely temperance celebration and, though a Roman Catholic, should receive the hearty approval of every law-abiding Protestant in the community. Its participants will include the staunchest workers in the cause which made Rhode Island a prohibition state and every true advocate of temperance along the line of march should show their colors if nothing more.

Invitations to participate have been extended to every Catholic temperance society in the diocese and in nearly every instance accepted. The visitors will arrive by special boats and trains in the morning and report immediately to Chief Marshal of the Day N. J. Waterson on Bellevue avenue, where the procession will be formed in the following order, right resting on Bath road:—

FIRST DIVISION,
Platoon of Police.
Chief Marshal and Staff mounted.
New Hampshire Band.
Thos. E. Hayes, aid, mounted.
Olneyville Cadets.
Emmett Cadets.
St. Michael's Cadets.
Central Falls Cadets.
R. I. Drum Corps.
Pawtucket Cadets.
Providence Cadets.
Valley Falls Cadets.

SECOND DIVISION.
Father Mathew Drum and Fife Corps.
P. J. Sullivan, aid, mounted.
Father Mathew T. A. Society, Newport.
Newport Band.
St. Joseph's T. A. Society, Newport.

THIRD DIVISION.
Arlington Brass Band.
W. J. Murphy, aid, mounted.
St. Peter and St. Paul T. A. Society, Providence.
St. Mary's T. A. Society, Pawtucket.
St. Joseph's T. A. Society, Ashton.
Sacred Heart T. A. Society, Central Falls.
St. Joseph's T. A. Society, Pawtucket.
Brass Band.
Father Mathew T. A. Society, Woonsocket.
St. John's T. A. Society, Providence.
St. Patrick T. A. Society, Valley Falls.
Father Mathew T. A. Society, Providence.
St. Mary's T. A. Society, Bristol.
St. Mary's T. A. Society, Olneyville.
St Bernard T. A. Society, Wickford.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Taunton Brass Band.
Mortimer D. Sullivan, aid, mounted.
C. T. A. and Aid T. A. Society, Taunton.
Young Men's T. A. Society, Taunton.
Young Men's T. A. Society, Weir Village.
Young Men's T. A. Society, New Bedford.
Somerset T. A. Society, Somerset.

FIFTH DIVISION
St. Mary's Brass Band, Fall River.
Daniel E. Dorherty, aid, mounted.
St. John's T. A. Society, Fall River.
Fife and Drum Corps Fall River.
Father Mathew T. A. Society, Fall River.
Fife and Drum Corps, Fall River.
Robert Emmett T. A. Society, Fall River.
National Band, Providence.
Young Men's T. A. Society, Fall River.
Carriages containing invited guests.

The procession will move up Bellevue avenue, through Kay street, down Ayrault street, up Broadway to Bliss road and countermarch, through Marlboro, Farewell, Walnut, Washington, Bridge and Thames streets to Narragansett avenue, up Narragansett avenue, to Spring, through Spring, up Touro street and down Bellevue avenue to Music Hall, where the line will be dismissed and a bountiful collation served.

A grand ball at Music Hall in the evening will wind up the celebration.

The Powel-Howard Wedding.

Trinity church was again the scene of a brilliant society wedding on Tuesday, the contracting parties being Mr. H. W. Hare Powel, son of the late Hon. Samuel Powel and nephew of Mayor Powel, and Miss Marian Clifford Howard, daughter of Mrs. Eliza W. Howard. Rev. G. J. Magill officiated and the prettily decorated church was completely filled with leading society people. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's mother on Kay street where the members and a few intimate friends of the two families assembled. The cottage which had been beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion by Col. A. C. Landers, presented a brilliant scene.

The Artillery Excursion.

On Tuesday afternoon the Artillery Company, Col. Horton Commanding, accompanied by the Newport Band, start for their three days trip to Brockton. While in that city they will be right royally entertained. On Tuesday evening the Company and invited guests will be entertained by the Commercial Club of Brockton; Wednesday the visitors will be taken about the city, the large shoe factories will be visited, and the public buildings of the place will be examined. In the afternoon Gov. Robinson and Staff will come to Brockton by special train and in the evening a banquet will be given by the City of Brockton which will be attended by Gov. Robinson and Staff of Massachusetts, probably Gov. Wetmore and Staff of this state, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city, and the city Government of Brockton. This will be a grand affair and the Artillery boys anticipate a delightful time. The Company will return to Newport on the afternoon of Thursday. They will take with them as guests all the past commanders of the Company and many of the prominent citizens of Newport. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen will be the guests of the city of Brockton.

An Exciting Runaway.

Quite a serious runaway occurred on Broadway Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. William C. Anthony, accompanied by her sister, two children and Mrs. Wm. Allan, was returning from the fair grounds, when a team coming up behind caused her horse, which objects to being passed on the road, to quicken his pace. This was evidently taken by the driver of the rear team as a signal for a trial of speed and he urged his horse on. Mrs. Anthony tried to bring her horse down, but the cries of the frightened children caused him to run the harder until he became wholly unmanageable. When opposite Mr. A. C. Titus' residence the runaway team overtook and locked wheels with a carriage containing Mr. J. T. Kaull, Mrs. Charles White and a little child, and both vehicles were upset. The occupants of Mr. Kaull's carriage escaped unhurt, but those of the runaway team were all more or less injured, Mrs. Anthony quite badly. The sufferers were cared for at Mr. Titus' and when sufficiently recovered were taken to their homes in his carriage.

A Distinguished Guest.

Hon. George Bancroft, the venerable historian, was born in Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800, and last Sunday being the eighty-sixth anniversary of that event he was given a birth-day dinner at Beaulieu, the palatial summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Among other guests at the dinner were Mr. Bancroft's neice, Hon. John Hare Powel, Colonel and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte, Mr. Joseph Tuckerman, Mrs. W. Waldorf Astor, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cushing and Miss Whitwell.

It was an elegant affair and the distinguished guest was the recipient of many substantial tokens of congratulation, prominent among which were a birthday cake from Mrs. W. W. Astor, and a decanter of wine from Mrs. S. Wier Mitchell. The cake was round, about two feet in diameter and rested on a base sufficiently large to admit of eighty-six lighted candles being arranged in a circle around the cake. The contents of the decanter was wine taken from the grape just 80 years ago.

The City Ambulance.

Newport has finally provided its police department with the long needed patrol and ambulance wagon. It was built by Phineas C. Clark on Long wharf and is apparently provided with every convenience for the work for which it is intended. The body stands high on the axles, so as to allow the forward wheels to pass under in making a short turn, and two steps guarded by brass rails lead up to it. Under the seats which run length-wise of the wagon are lockers of sufficient capacity to carry whatever is liable to be needed. It weighs about 1000 pounds and may be used with one or two horses as desired. At present it is kept at Messrs. A. Stewart & Son's stables, but as soon as the addition to the police station is completed it will be housed and horsed there.

Artillery Company Drill.

The members of the Newport Artillery Company turned out in good numbers on Thursday evening and had a capital drill preparatory to their going to Brockton next week. Col. Horton, about a dozen officers and fifty-five men were present, and it is certain that one of the best drills of the year was had. There was a goodly attendance of citizens who evidently felt a good deal of interest in the proceedings. The men appeared well and did well, and will undoubtedly make a fine appearance during their visit to Brockton, and maintain while there the high reputation the command has always enjoyed.

The Aquidneck House will close a very successful season on Monday.

Aquidneck Fair.

The 20th annual exhibition of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society has been a very gratifying success. The weather has been all that could be desired, the attendance has been fully an average one and the exhibition in many respects the finest ever made on the grounds. The exhibition of working oxen and horses was never better and will compare favorably with that of any other society in the State. The ladies' department was superior this year, the articles being distinguished for their quality rather than quantity. The fruit and vegetables and floral display showed that a good exhibition can be made in these departments in Newport county. The collection of fowls was by far the largest and finest ever on the grounds. Of manufactured goods the display made by the merchants and dealers in Newport aided very much to the completion of the exhibition.

On Wednesday the attendance was large, and included many of the prominent people of the State. At noon there were some excellent addresses by His Excellency, Gov. Wetmore, Congressman Spooner, State Senator Cooke of Providence and Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield, Superintendent of Schools for Newport. Dr. Benj. Greene, president of the Society, presided. Among the other prominent citizens on the grounds were State Auditor Cross, State Senators Olney of Hopkinton, Peckham of Little Compton, Osborne of Tiverton, Sisson of Portsmouth, and Bull of Middletown, ex-Lieut. Gov. Fay, Mayor Powel, Col. Harris of Gov. Wetmore's Staff, and many others. The trotting which was by horses owned in the county furnished as much interest to the spectators as any races as have been held for a long time. The officers of the Society did all they could to make the fair a success and deserve great credit for their efforts. President Greene, Secretary Peckham, Superintendent Bull and Superintendent of the fair house, James Anthony, and Mrs. Lawton of the ladies department, deserve especial credit for the faithful manner in which they performed their duties. The Newport Band discoursed excellent music during the last two days of the fair and added much to the success of the occasion. The following is a complete and official list of the premiums awarded by the judges of the various departments:—

CLASS II.
Cattle.

EDWARD ALMY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Cow 3 years and over, short horn, John P. Coggeshall, 2d, $4; John P. Coggeshall, 3d, $3; bull 3 years and over, Ayrshire, John P. Coggeshall, 2d, $4; cow 3 years and over, Ayrshire, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 1st, $6; heifer 2 years old, Ayrshire, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 2d, $3; cow 3 years and over, grade Ayrshire, H. D. Congdon, 1st, $4; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 2d, $3; Daniel B. Hazard, 3d, $2; heifer 2 years old, grade Ayrshire, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 2d, $2. John Tiring, Charles A. Chase, Hiram Budlington, judges.

Bull 2 years, Jersey, W. S. Coggeshall, 1st, $4; Melville Bull, 2d, $3; W. J. Brown, 3d, $2; bull 1 year, Jersey, John P. Coggeshall, 1st, $3; W. J. Brown, 2d, $2; bull calf, Jersey, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 2d, $1; cow 3 years over, Jersey, Melville Bull, 1st, $5; F. A. Lawton, 2d, $4; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 3d, $3; heifer 2 years, Jersey, H. G. Reynolds, 1st, $4; W. S. Coggeshall, 2d, $3; W. S. Coggeshall, 3d, $2; heifer 1 year old, Jersey, Melville Bull, 1st, $3; W. J. Brown, 2d, $2; H. G. Reynolds, 3d, $1; heifer calf, Jersey, W. S. Coggeshall, 1st, $2; Melville Bull, 2d, $1; cow 3 years and over, grade Jersey, H. G. Reynolds, 1st, $4; Parker Sherman, 2d, $3; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 3d, $2; heifer 2 years old, grade Jersey, Milton Dennis, 1st, $3; Francis M. Ware, 2d, $2; 1 year old, grade Jersey, C. C. Sheffield, 1st, $1.50; Abram A. Brown, 2d, $1; heifer calf, grade Jersey, John P. Coggeshall, 1st, $1; Nettie M. Lawton, 2d, 50c; bull 2 years old, Holstein, Isaac S. Hazard, 1st, $4; cow 3 years and over, Holstein Melville Bull, 2d, $4; cow 3 years and over, grade Holstein, Daniel B. Hazard, 1st, $4; H. G. Reynolds, 2d, $3; Daniel B. Hazard, 3d, $2; heifer 1 year, grade Holstein, Daniel B. Hazard, 1st, $1.50; heifer calf, Melville Bull, 1st, $1. John N. Taylor, W. A. Carpenter, Peleg T. Brown, judges.

Bull 3 years and over, Native, C. Henry Congdon, 1st, $5; cow 3 years and over, Native, Henry I. Chase, 1st, $5; F. M. Ware, 3d, $3; heifer 2 years old, Native, C. Henry Congdon, 1st, $4; Herbert C. Tilley, 2d, $3; Abram A. Brown, 3d, $2; heifer 1 year old, Native, Melville Bull, 1st, $1.50; A. A. Brown, 2d, $1; Herbert C. Tilley, 3d,—heifer calf, Native, J. P. Coggeshall, 1st, $1; herd of cows any age, C. Henry Congdon, 1st, $8; Fred A. Lawton, 2d, $6; H. G. Reynolds, 3d, $4; milch cow without regard to breed, H. G. Reynolds, 1st, $5; C. Henry Congdon, 2d, $4; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 3d, $3. John Dring, Charles A. Chase, Hiram Budlington, judges.

CLASS III.
Oxen.

NATHANIEL PECKHAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

Working oxen 5 years and over, C. Henry Congdon, 1st, $6; Henry I. Chase, 2d, $5; Wm. Bailey, 3d, $4; working oxen 4 years and over, W. J. Brown, 1st, $5; pair steers 3 years old Abram A. Brown, 1st, $4; pair steers 1 year old, Joseph Dring, 1st, $2; pair steer calves, Stephen B. Congdon, 1st, $2. Ezra J. Barker, Edward Sisson, W. B. Peckham, judges.

Fat ox, Stephen B. Congdon, 1st, $5; A. A. Brown, 2d, $3; pair fat oxen, C. C. Slocum, 1st, $10; William Bailey, 2d, 30; Stephen B. Congdon, 3d, $3; fat cow, Luther Bateman, 1st, $3; C. Henry Congdon, 2d, $2. Oliver C. Brownell, Thomas Coggeshall, Samuel Bateman, judges.

CLASS IV.
Horses.

FRANCIS M. WARE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Stallion, 4 years, Albert C. Greene, 1st, 7; fillie, 3 years old, Albert C. Greene, 1st, 5; Truman B. Congdon, 2d, 3; fillie, 2 years old, Abram A. Brown, 1st, 4; 1 year old, Albert C. Greene, 1st, 3; brood mare with colt, Peter Murphy, 1st, 6; Boyd Brothers, 2d, 4; pony mare with colt, Benj. Easton, Jr., 1st, 3, 2d, 2; pair matched carriage horses, Paul A. Andrews, 1st, 6; horse, 4 years old, John F. Chase, 1st, 5; A. A. Brown, 2d, 3, 3d, 2; family carriage horse, Geo. P. Lawton, 1st, 4; W. L. Sisson, 2d, 2; A. A. Brown, 3d, 1; gentleman's driving horse, Henry Ball, Jr., 1st, 4; Paul A. Andrews, 2d, 2; pony, Alice R. Ball, 1st, 3; Lottie A. Easton, 2d, 2; Walter S. Andrews, 3d, 1; pair draft mules, Melville Ball, 1st, 5; single draft mules, Melville Ball, 1st, 3.

The judges made favorable mention of the fine exhibit of Percherons and half-bred Percherons, owned by Thos. B. and David Buffum, of Portsmouth. They showed ——not for competition——a magnificent stallion and three mares of full blood, and four mares with half-bred colts, and three yearlings. Mr. David Buffum also showed a handsome Scotch pony mare and foal.

William L. Sisson, Henry Anthony, William J. Brown, judges.

CLASS V.
Sheep.

WILLIAM L. SISSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Bucks, Southdowns, W. L. Sisson, 1st, $4; Thomas J. Sweet, 2d, $2; Isaac L. Hazard, 3d, $1; buck lambs, W. L. Sisson, 1st, $3; Pen 3 ewes, W. L. Sisson, 1st, $5; Alfred H. Hazard, 2d, $3; pen 3 ewe lambs, W. L. Sisson, 1st, $3; pen 3 ewes Cotswold, Daniel B. Hazard, 1st, $5; Daniel B. Hazard, 2d, $1; Buck native, C. Henry Congdon, 1st, $3; pen 3 ewes natives, Joshua C. Gifford, 1st, $4; Stephen B. Congdon, 2d, $2; C. Henry Congdon, 3d, $1; 2 fat ewes Edward Tew, 1st, $2. Benjamin Hall, Noel, Coggeshall, Wm. A. Chase, judges.

CLASS VI.
Swine.

RICHARD W. SISSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Boar, Chester white, Melville Bull, 1st, $4; W. W. Anthony, 2d, $2; John J. Hayes, 3d, $1; breeding sow, Berkshire, W. J. Brown, 1st, $4; litter of pigs, 6, Berkshire, W. J. Brown, 1st, $3; boar, Poland China, H. G. Reynolds, 1st, $3; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 2d, $2; sow, Poland China, H. G. Reynolds, 1st, $4; litter of pigs, 6, Poland China, H. G. Reynolds, 1st, $3; boar, Yorkshire, R. W. Sisson, 1st, $4; R. W. Sisson, 2d, $2; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 3d, $1; litter of pigs, 6, Yorkshire, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 1st, $3; lot store hogs, any breed, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 1st, $4; fat hog, any breed, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 1st, $4; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 2d, $2; breeding sow, any breed, C. Henry Congdon, 1st, $4; H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 2d, $2; litter pigs, 6 any breed, W. W. Anthony, 1st, $3; John J. Hayes, 2d, $2; C. Henry Congdon, 3d, $1; litter of fat spring pigs any breed, H. D. DeBlois, Jr., 1st, $4; boar, Cheshire, J. P. Coggeshall, 1st, $3; sow, J. P. Coggeshall, 1st, $4. Josiah C. Gifford, George B. Hazlington, judges.

CLASS VII.
Poultry, Pigeons, &c.

JOHN H. CHASE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Light Brahma, John H. Chase, 1st, $1 50; A. H. Ward, 2d, $1; J. H. Chase, 3d, 50c; breeding pen Light Brahma, J. H. Chase, 1st, $1 50; white Cochins, Howard R. Peckham, 1st, $1 50, 2d, $1, 3d, 50c; breeding pen white Cochins, Howard R. Peckham, 1st, $1 50; black Cochins, John H. Chase, 1st, $1 50; 2d, $1; Howard R. Peckham, 3d, 50c; partridge cochin, A. H. Ward, 1st, $1 00, 2d, $1, 3d, 50c; silver spangled Hamburgh, L. H. Barker, 1st, $1 50; breeding pen Hamburghs, S. P. Barker, 1st, $1 50; white Leghorns, Edward Tew, 1st, $1 50; David Hopwood, 2d, $1; breeding pen white Leghorns, David Hopwood, 1st, $1 50; brown Leghorns, A. H. Ward, 1st, $1 50; A. H. Ward, 2d, $1; John H. Chase, 3d, 50c; rose combed brown Leghorns, A. H. Ward, 1st, $1 50, 2d, $1, 3d, 50c; Houdans, L. H. Barker, 1st, $1 50; Derby games, L. H. Barker, 1st, $1 50; black red game, John Allan, 1st, $1 00; brown breasted red game, John Allan, 1st, $1 00; black red game bantams, C. Hazard, 1st, $1 50; A. H. Ward, 2d, $1; C. C. Hazard, 3d, 50c; common bantams, Arthur S. Huling, 2d, $1, 3d, 50c; hen and chickens, W. J. Brown, 1st, $1 50, Milton Dennis, 2d, $1; Plymouth rocks, David Hopwood, 1st, $1 50; Charles H. Hazard, 2d, $1, 3d 50c; breeding pen Plymouth rocks, David Hopwood, 1st, $1 50 Charles H. Hazard, 2d, $1; Plymouth rock creepers, Howard R. Peckham, 1st, $1 50; largest exhibition of poultry, A. H. Ward, 1st, $1 50; Howard R. Peckham, 2d, $1; John H. Chase, 3d, 50c; Wyandottes Henry T. Easton, 1st, $1 50; A. H. Ward, 2d, $1; Henry T. Easton, 50c; breeding pen Wyandottes, Henry T. Easton, 1st, $1 50, 2d, $1; Ernulnetts breeding pen, Howard R. Peckham, 1st, $1 50; bronze turkeys, Wm. L. Sisson, 1st, $1 00; J. J. Hayes, 2d, $1; Guinea fowls, Walter S. Barker, 1st, $1 50; Rouen ducks, Melville Bull, 1st, $1 50; Pekin ducks, Wm. L. Sisson, 1st, $1 50; Honig Kong geese, W. L. Sisson, 1st, $1 50; common geese, Melville Bull, 2d, $1; pigeons, pair nuns, Reynold Norman, 1st, 75c; yellow bald heads, Reynold Norman, 1st, 75c; homing antwerps, W. H. Lewis, 1st, 75c; W. S. Andrews, 2d, 50c; pair common rabbits, Patrick Coffey, 1st, $1. James H. Hammett, James H. Goddard, judges.

CLASS VIII.
Grain and Vegetables.

CHARLES C. SLOCUM, SUPERINTENDENT.

Bushel corn in ear, Henry I. Chase, 1st, $1; Stephen B. Congdon, 2d, 50c; late sweet corn, Wm. J. Brown, 1st, 50c; Potter's excelsior, B. E. Hull, 2d, 25c; early sweet corn, W. J. Brown, 1st, 50c; white cap corn, J. L. Sherman, 2d, 25c; yellow corn, J. L. Sherman, 1st, 50c; late sweet corn, J. L. Sherman, 2d, 25c; pop corn, Edward P. Sisson, 1st, 50c; Walter B. Chase, 2d, 25c; stock beets, James Anthony, 1st, 75c; red onions, Wm. J. Brown, 1st, 25c; J. L. Sherman, 2d, 50c; white onion, J. L. Sherman, 1st, 75c; parsnips, L. H. Barker, 1st, 75c; James Anthony, 2d, 50c; tomatoes, L. H. Barker, 1st, 75c; white beans, Herbert Burdon, 1st, 75; yellow eyed beans, Wm. J. Brown, 1st, 75c; Lima beans, Wm. L. Sisson, 1st, 75c; peppers, Charles L. Sherman, 1st, 75c; Abram Peckham, 2d, 50c; potatoes, P. H. Sherman, 1st, 75c; Richard R. Macomber, 2d, 50c; cabbage, L. H. Barker, 1st, 75c; Edward Tew, 2d, 50c; Danish cabbage, L. H. Barker, 1st, 75c; Hubbard squash, Herbert Borden, 1st, 50c; pineapple squash, B. E. Hull, 1st, 75c; Norwegian squash, Rowland Lewis, 1st, 75c; Egyptian squash, L. H. Barker, 1st, 75c; melons, L. H. Barker, 1st, 75c; J. G. Macomber, 2d, 50c; pumpkins, Stephen B. Congdon, 1st, 75c; C. C. Hazard, 2d, 50c; egg plant, Richard R. Macomber, 1st, 75c; Thomas Brann, 2d, 50c; celery, Richard R. Macomber, 75c; oyster plant *gratuity*, Richard R. Macomber, 50. Albert S. Walker, William Main, W. H. Gardner, judges.

CLASS IX.
Fruit.

JAMES ANTHONY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Apples—Tallman sweet, Elijah Anthony, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Lyman H. Barker, Middletown, 2d, 25c; Rhode Island greening, Boyd Brothers, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Northern Spy apple, Elijah Anthony, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Spitzenberg, Elijah Anthony, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Baldwin apples, Stephen P. Barker, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Charles H. Ward, Middletown, 2d, 50c; Roxburry russett, Elijah Anthony, Jamestown 1st, 50c; Joseph G. Dennis, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Leather coat russet, James Anthony, Middletown, 1st, 50c; golden russett Stephen T. Sherman, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; James Anthony, Middletown, 2d, 25c; Cheesebrook russett, Stephen T. Sherman, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Porter apple, Fred A. Lawton, Middletown, 1st, 50c; B. E. Hull, Jamestown, 2d, 25c; Black gilliflower, Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 1st, 50; James Anthony, Middletown, 2d, 25c; Yellow belliflower, Edward P. Sisson, South Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Yellow sweeting, Lyman H. Barker, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Sapsons, Lyman H. Barker, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Pomeroy, B. E. Hull, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Pecks Pleasant, B. E. Hull, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Edgerly sweet, John Sherman, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Autumn Strawberry, Elbert A. Sisson, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; River apple, John Sherman, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c. Sweet Seek-no-further, Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Katy Sweeting, John Sherman, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Minors Prolific strawberry, Charles C. Hazard, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; White plums, Abraham Peckham, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Hubston None Such, Stephen T. Sherman, 1st, 50c; Elijah Anthony, Jamestown, 2d, 25c; Alexander, R. D. Hall, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Strawberry, B. E. Hull, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Red Crab, B. E. Hull, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Red Hyssop apple, E. Truman Peckham, Newport, 1st, 50c; James Sweet, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Pink Hyssop apple, Lyman H. Barker, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Pound Sweeting, B. E. Hull, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Pumpkin Sweeting, John Sherman, Portsmouth, 1st, 50; Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Striped Sweeting, Fred A. Lawton, Middletown, 2d, 25c; Hurlburt, Edward P. Sisson, South Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Summer Greening, Fred A. Lawton, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Peaked Sweeting, Abraham Peckham, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Seek-no-further, Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Black apple, Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Honey Sweet, Henry Anthony, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; French apple, Henry Anthony, Ports., 1st, 50c; Ornamental basket, L. E. Peckham; M., 1st, $1; Elbert A. Sisson, Ports., 2d, 50c.

Pears—Buffum, Edward Dyer, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; James Anthony, Middletown, 2d, 25c; Bosc, E. Truman Peckham, Newport, 1st, 50c; George N. Dennis, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Seckel, E. Truman Peckham, Newport, 1st, 50c; Stephen T. Sherman, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Vicar of Wakefield, Richard R. Macomber, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Elbert A. Sisson, South Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Bourre d'Clarigean, Irving M. Barker, Middletown, 1st, 50c; R. R. Macomber, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Lawrence, Stephen P. Barker, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Winter Nelis, S. Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; Flemish beauty, John J. Watson, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Stephen T. Sherman, Portsmouth, 2d, 25; Belle Lucrative, Stephen P. Barker, Middletown, 1st, 50c; Elbert A. Sisson, Portsmouth, 2d, 25c; President d'Estainlot, John J. Watson, Jamestown, 2d, 25c; Doyene Sienlle, John J. Watson, J., 1st, 50c; belle Anjeneau, Elbert A. Sisson, So. Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; Bourre Bosc, John Sherman, Portsmouth, 1st, 50c; R. R. Macomber, P., 2d, 25c; Pitmanston, J. J. Watson, Jamestown, 1st, 50c; Capsheaf, R. R. Macomber, P., 1st, 50c; Stephen P. Barker, M., 2d, 25c; Keiffer, Lyman H. Barker, M., 1st, 50c; Henry Anthony, P., 2d, 25c; Souvenier du Congress, J. J. Watson, J., 1st, 50c; Barker pear, Lyman H. Barker, M., 1st, 50c; Beurre Diel John Sherman, P., 1st, 50c; Beurre Easter, Elbert A. Sisson, So. P., 2d, 25; Beurre d' Anjou, R. R. Macomber, P., 1st, 50c; John J. Watson, J., 2d, 25c; Duchess d' Angouleme, Irving M. Barker, M., 1st, 50c; Edward P. Sisson, P., 2d, 25c; Louis Bonne d' Jersey, John J. Watson, J., 1st, 50c; Elbert A. Sisson, P., 2d, 25c; Urbaniste Jersey, Elbert A. Sisson, P., 1st, 50c; Henry Anthony, P., 2d, 25c; Josephine De Marlib, J. J. Watson, 1st, 50c; Elbert A. Sisson, P., 2d, 25; Doyenneeala, R. R. Macomber, P., 50c; St. Michael, J. J. Watson, J., 1st, 50c; Mount Vernon, John Sherman, P., 2d, 25c; Howell, R. R. Macomber, P., 1st, 50c; J. J. Watson, J., 2d, 25c; Swan's Orange, R. R. Macomber, P., 1st, 50c; John Sherman, P., 2d, 25c; Beurre Langeelier, John J. Watson, J., 1st, 50c; a nice plate of pears from John J. Flood, without a name; Orange quince, William J. Sisson, P., 1st, 50c; John Sherman, P., 2d, 25c; pear quince, William Almy, P., 1st, 50c; Charles H. Hazard, M., 2d, 25c; Champion quince, Paul M. Barker, N., 1st, 50c; Dr. Benj. Greene, P., 2d, 25c; Malden's Blush peach, Richard R. Macomber, P., 1st, 50c; White Blussom peach, Richard R. Macomber, P., 1st, 50c; Joseph G. Dennis, 2d, 25c; Stephen's Raeripe peach, Henry Anthony, P., 1st, 50c; late Crawford, Stephen T. Sherman, P., 1st, 50c; Geo. N. Dennis, P., 2d, 25c. Seedling, John Sherman, P., 1st, 50c; Morris White, J. Sherman, P., 1st, 50c; cranberries, B. E. Hull, J., 1st, 50c; Hartford Prolific grape, Paul M. Barker, N., 1st, 50c; Abraham Peckham, P., 2d, 25c; Viena grape, Lena Gardner, P., 1st, 50c; Black Hamburg, Thomas Brann, 1st 50c. Joseph Coggeshall, Joshua Coggeshall, Joseph F. Chace, judges.

CLASS X.
Plants and Cut Flowers.

ANDREW S. MCMAHON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Greenhouse plants, Robert Wilson, 1st, $5; Geranium in tubs, L. E. Peckham, 1st, $1; Mrs. M. E. Brown, 2d, 50c; skeleton leaved geranium, J. E. Wilson, special, $1; ivy, Mrs. J. L. Chase, 1st, $1; houvardia, Mrs. J. L. Chase, 1st, $1; callas, Joseph Brann, 1st, $2; callas single, Joseph Brann, special, $1; callas, Robert Wilson, 2d, $1; double petunia, Mrs. M. E. Brown 1st, $1; Mrs. Jos. L. Chase, 2d, 50c; alligator aquarium, special, $1.50; hanging basket, L. E. Peckham, 2d, 75c; Mrs. M. E. Brown, 1st, $1.50; rustic stand, 1st, $3; Robert Wilson, 2d, $2; Mrs. M. E. Brown, special, $1; wax plant, Mrs. Joseph L. Chase, special, 50c; cut flowers, Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 1st, $2; 6 varieties verbenas, Robert Wilson, 1st, $1; Mrs. Charles R. Ward, 2d, 50c; 12 varieties asters, Mrs. L. H. Barker, 1st, $2; 6 varieties dahlias, J. H. Goddard, 1st, $1; Mr. J. L. Chase 2d, 50c; Mrs. C. Beaumont, special, 50c; 6 var. Zinnias, Mrs. C. Howard, 1st, $1; Thomas Brown, 2d, 50c; 6 varieties fuschias, Mrs. John M. Popple, 1st, $1; Robert Wilson, 2d, 50c; table bouquet, Mrs. Charles Howard, 1st, $1; S. T. Dennis, 2d, 50c; collection wild flowers, Mrs. M. E. Brown, 1st, $1; collection wild flowers, dried, Mrs. M. E. Brown, 2d, 50c; heleichrysen, Mrs. Fernando; Barker, special, 50c; coxcombs, double, Mrs. John M. Popple, special, 50c; coxcombs, single, Mrs. Joseph L. Chase, special, 50c; pinks, Mrs. L. E. Peckham, special, 50c; nasturtion, Mrs S. L. Dennis, special, 50c. John T. Allan, John P. Hammond, Robert Allan, Judges.

CLASS XI.
Dairy and Farm Production.

MRS. BENJAMIN HOWLAND, MRS. W. L. SISSON, MRS. JOSIAH S. PECKHAM, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Pound cake, Miss Maria B. Hazard, 1st, $1; Mrs. Lyman H. Barker, 2d, 50c; cocoanut cake, Mrs. Charles Ward, 1st, $1; Mrs. D. B. Hazard, 2d, 50c; raisin smash, Miss Maria B. Hazard, 1st, $1; Miss Emma Burke, 2d, 50c; orange cake, Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 1st, $1; cream puffs, Miss Fannie P. Dennis, 1st, 50c; Mrs. Edward P. Sisson, 2d, 25c; brown bread, Mrs. W. R. Sherman, 1st, $1; Mrs. Nathaniel Peckham, 2d, 50c; rolls, Miss Carlson, 1st, $1. Mrs. M. E. Brown, 2d, 50c; raised biscuits, Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 1st, $1; Barbara Sylvia, 2d, 50c; wheat bread Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 1st, $1; butter, Miss L. E. Peckham, 2d, $1 50; gold cake, Mrs. D. B. Hazard, 2d, 50c; chocolate cake, Mrs. D. B. Hazard, 1st, $1; Mrs. Alfred W. Chase, 2d, 50c; angel cake, Mrs. L. H. Barker, 1st, $1; Mrs. Isaac B. Macomber, 2d, 50c; sponge cake, Mrs. Joseph L. Chase, 1st, $1; Mrs. Isaac B. Macomber, 2d, 50c; jelly cake, Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 1st, $1; Mrs. J. L. Chase, 2d, 50c; White Mountain cake, Miss Maria Hazard, 1st, $1; Mrs. L. H. Barker, 2d, 50c; ribbon cake, Mrs. Alfred W. Chase, 1st, $1; cream cake, Miss Emma B. Hazard, 1st, $1; Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 2d, 50c; delicious cake, Mrs. Alfred W. Chase, 1st, $1; Mrs. G. W. Sherman, 2d, 50c; velvet cake, Mrs. G. W. Sherman, 2d, 50c; nut cake, Mrs. G. W. Sherman, 1st, $1; Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 2d, 50c; collection of 17 cans of canned fruit, Miss L. E. Peckham, 1st, $3; collection of jellies, 10 tumblers, Mrs. M. E. Brown 1st, $1.50; collection of jellies, 9 tumblers, Mrs. A. Brown, 2d, 75c; tomato catsup, Mrs. W. R. Sherman, 1st, 50c; Mrs. G. W. Sherman, 2d, 25c; chili sauce, Mrs. G. W. Sherman, 1st, 50c; Mrs. M. E. Brown, 2d, 25c; apple jelly, Mrs. Edward P. Sisson, 1st, 50c; Mrs. Elbert Sisson, 2d, 25c; grape jelly, Mrs. Elbert Sisson, 1st, 50c; Mrs. A. A. Brown, 2d, 25c; quince jelly, Mrs. L. E. Peckham, 1st, 50c; Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 2d, 25c; currant jelly, Mrs. Edward P. Sisson, 1st, 50c; Mrs. Charles H. Ward, 2d, 25c; bl

Poetry.

True Happiness.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her hand and heart the while.
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made and all he'd lost,
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit,
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get—
Everything bound to be very dear;
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debit and credit sum
I can't make balance by my rule."

She turned her round from the baking bread,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh;
"Why, husband, dear, one would think
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff,
And what if the wheat was only chaff,
As long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit,
Somehow or other we get along.

"In some lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat,
But when the rain and storm are o'er
The after sunshine is twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we've found a song;
We've had to bear and had to wait,
But somehow or other we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other whatever befell,
Six boys have called us father and mother,
And all of them living and doing well,
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us living, well and strong;
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with a tender pride.
He said: "I'll do as you tell me, love;
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song—
Song that followed me many a year,
Somehow or other we get along.

Selected Tale.

ROSELLE.

It was the last bal masque of the season—just before fashion's votaries said good-bye to the fascinations of the opera and ball, and fled to country haunts and ocean beaches.

Two genteel loungers who had strolled in to look at the costumes now sat in one of the little alcoves that opened upon the balcony, smoking and chatting over their cigars.

"Where do you go?" said Henry.

"To Brighton. And you?"

"Switzerland, I think. Party of us going; all the club; all save Standing."

"And he?"

Henry laughed. "He will not be induced to leave England, or the vicinity of London, this summer," he said. "He's done for, evidently."

"What! you don't mean he is in earnest with the dashing Roselle? I fancied he was not so far gone as that."

"I think he cares more for Roselle than he is willing to confess, even to himself. But he is off on a new scent now. There is a lovely wild-rose of a girl been visiting friends of his. She is from Beechville, fifty miles away. Her father has a superb country residence, and she is an only daughter. He is invited up there for shooting and fishing by her brother. If he goes—farewell, Standing. The wild-rose is very fresh and very fair, and her parents know it. They know, too, that Standing is as rich as a young Cressus, and wonderfully susceptible for one of his years and experience. I feel sorry for Roselle."

"Bah!" sneered the other. "You waste your pity. Women of her style do not need it."

"You do Roselle wrong," said Henry. "She is grossly misjudged by most people. She is imprudent, rash, even, in her conduct at times, but she is a fine girl, with a heart which I believe is deeply touched just now. I believe she loves Standing passionately."

"You are very lenient in your judgment for a man of as wide experience as yours."

"Yes, perhaps so. My experience makes me lenient. Roselle excites my interest and pity. She always has. An orphan—with money, beauty, dash, spirits, wits, no caution, no adviser,—she became a social code to herself. Yet nobody can lay a finger upon one wrong act in the girl's life, and if Standing would marry her, society would accept her and make the best of it. I wish Standing would marry her, but he hasn't the moral courage. I think he is going off to Beechville to wean himself from her fascinations. Let us move on."

They moved on, and did not see the figure of a woman who had sat just out side on the balcony. She had gone out of the heated ball-room to rest and breathe the pure night air for a moment with her mask off.

She was of fine figure, which was well displayed by her elegant costume. Her rich, bronze hair fell in luxurious freedom over her handsome shoulders: her large, brown eyes were full of unshed tears: her beautiful mouth drooped at the corners; her white hands had dropped the musk on her lap, and were clasped convulsively upon her bosom.

It was Roselle.

She had heard all the conversation.

"So he is going to Beechville," she said; "and to her! We will see."

Two weeks later a tall young fellow, in thin coat and straw hat, left his luggage to follow him, and, with a careless glance at the group of loungers about the little station, started for the inn, half a mile distant on the Great Northern, at Beechville.

He was, perhaps twenty-eight or twenty-nine years old, boardless, brown-haired, dark-eyed, with a handsome, weak mouth, and an irresistible smile and perfect teeth. It was Standing.

As he walked leisurely along he heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs. Looking up, he saw a handsome, high-spirited black horse, on which was seated a lady, in a perfectly-fitting riding-habit—a lady who reined in her horse when she saw him, and leaned forward with a bright smile and bow.

"Roselle, by jingo!" he cried, surprise, pleasure, consternation, all mingled in his face and voice. Then he bounded over the pasture-fence, and was at her side in a moment.

"Are you not glad to see me?" she asked, with one of her bright smiles, as she playfully touched his shoulder with her riding whip.

"Glad?—why yes, of course! Always glad to see you, you know, only it's so unexpected!"

"Oh, it was very sudden!" smiled Roselle. "I was talking with Mrs. James Thorn, you know!—about summer resorts, and chanced to mention Beechville as a nice quiet place, where one could have plenty of air and exercise, and not be obliged to dress to excess. She seized at it immediately. Said she was here once a few weeks, and she made up a party of six of us in less time than I can tell you, and we came the next day. Have been here a week. Heard you were coming last night."

"Who told you?" queried Standing, as he lifted his hat and ran his slender white fingers through his hair.

"Who?—oh, Mr. Hamilton—Hugh Hamilton. He is up at the inn, and said he expected you daily. We were also surprised and pleased."

"Then you have met Hamilton?"

"Yes, and his sister came to call upon us to-day. Such a lovely girl—pink and white! We all thought her very pretty, and she and I are already very friendly. I am invited to spend the day there soon. Tra! la! I will see you later!

She touched her horse, and was gone, with a bright backward smile and glance, and Standing walked on at a swifter pace.

"So, after all, I am to be under the same roof with Roselle," he mused. "Instead of running away from her I have run to her, and I'll be hanged if I know whether I am glad or sorry."

When Hamilton came up that night explaining his unavoidable absence from Beechville at train-time, and asking Standing to remove his luggage to his handsome residence, Standing declined.

He went home with Hamilton, and spent the evening. Lydia Hamilton greeted him with that quiet and well-bred reserve that was so habitual to her. How fair she was! Like a blush rose! And how low her voice! And her eyes!—but he had never seen them fully—the white lids always veiled them.

"What a difference!" he said mentally, as he walked toward the hotel. "I wonder how it would have seemed if she had said, 'Tra! la! I will see you later!' when I left? Yet somehow, Roselle says these things so cunningly! A fellow can but enjoy them."

Three or four parties were out on the balcony when Standing came up the steps.

Mrs. Hamilton leaned down and called to him to come up.

"I am smoking my cigar; I can't!" he answered.

"Shall I come down," said a gay voice, "and keep you from melancholy till you finish it?"

It was Roselle.

"Yes, come," he said; and they walked in the moonlight until all the others had left the balcony. And when he slept that night, it was the bright repartee and ringing laugh of Roselle, not the gentler tones of Lydia Hamilton, that haunted his dreams.

But that was Roselle's last hour.

Standing arose the next morning with a firm resolve to keep himself master of the situation.

"I must not compromise myself here," he said; "it is very different from London. There it was looked on as a flirtation. Here it would be thought to be a bethrothal, and I don't want that idea to get out. I can be polite and civil, and all that sort of thing, without compromising myself."

Most of his evenings after this were spent with Lydia Hamilton.

"She never startles—she is never striking," he said; she is like the moonlight."

One day Roselle came down to spend the day, according to agreement. Hugh Hamilton and Standing came home from two days' hunt, and found her there, and Standing remained to lunch. Roselle had never looked better. Striking she was always; her rich coloring, her fine figure, the general tout ensemble of the woman, made her that; but she seemed to fascinate and charm the gentle Lydia with her wit and repartee, instead of shocking her, as Standing half expected.

Hugh was in fine spirits, and his laugh was always ready if Roselle opened her lips, anticipating a witticism.

Standing, who had been strangely nervous when he first found himself in the presence of the two women, soon grew at ease, and made himself delightfully entertaining.

"I think Miss Somers—or Roselle as you call her—is charming," said Lydia the next day to Standing. "I like her dash and sparkle, and she seems so genuine and so earnest."

Standing, who was easily swayed by the opinion of others, felt his heart thrill. After all, Roselle was charming.

He thought of her as he walked up the path in the starlight a few hours later. And, as if in answer to his thoughts, he found her sitting alone on the balcony, enveloped in a white shawl.

"I know you do not object to smoking," he said, "so I will sit down here and finish my cigar. May I?"

"Yes," she said; "and let me help you." She took the cigar with a graceful gesture and a gay laugh, and held it close beside her lips. "Would I not make a fine profile picture now?" she asked.

Just then a window-blind was opened, and a blaze of light enveloped them. She gave back the cigar, and they fell to talking lightly, while a thousand tumultuous thoughts surged through Standing's brain.

To the average man of the world, a spice of abandon about a woman he knows to be good is fascinating and attractive, whatever the world may say of it. Standing was compelled to admit to himself that he enjoyed the bright, changing variety of Roselle's society better than he did the unexplainable sameness of Lydia Hamilton's demeanor. And yet, the world—the speech of people!

One night he sat in the commercial room of the inn reading the paper, and Hamilton sat a little distance, also reading.

Two strangers, sportsmen, from London, were carrying on a conversation. Suddenly the attention of Standing was called by their mentioning a name.

"Didn't I see that dashing Miss Somers in the dining-hall to-night?" queried one. And the reply came—

"Yes, she is here—handsome, and faster than ever. I should judge. I saw her smoking on the balcony, with a gentleman the other night."

There was a dead silence for a second.

Standing paled behind his newspaper, but did not stir. Then, with a lithe spring, like a young panther, Hugh Hamilton stood before the last speaker.

"You have lied, and defamed a friend of mine," he said, in a low, quiet voice. "Retract what you just now said, or I will knock your teeth down your throat."

"I—I beg pardon," he said, "I didn't suppose she was a friend of yours I only spoke in jest."

"I would advise you not to make use of a lady's name in your jests hereafter," said Hamilton, as he turned away.

The story of Hamilton's defence of her name reached Roselle the next day. It had spread through the inn, as such news will, like wildfire.

The next time she saw him alone she tried to thank him, but her tears choked her, and she covered her face with her hands.

He took them both in his.

"I need no thanks," he said softly. "What man would not defend the woman he loved? I love you, Roselle. Will you not be my wife?"

And she wore his diamond solitare that night.

Standing heard a chance reference to the romantic finale of the sensation the next day. A sudden sickness seemed to seize him. He grew cold and hot by turns, and was like a man beside himself.

His heart and soul all rallied and cried out against another man's possessing this peerless creature, who had been his virtually, so long.

Ah, he would see her—he would talk to her; he would tell her she must not make this sacrifice, for sacrifice it was.

"Roselle is romantic," he said, "and she thinks she must give herself to repay this man for his defence of her. But it must not be. I have been mad, blind, to let it go so far."

It was hours before he could see her alone. Then he drew her aside into an alcove.

"Roselle," he cried, a fire in his dark eyes she had never seen there before—"Roselle, what do I hear? Are you betrothed to Hamilton?—promised to be his wife?"

"Yes," she answered, very softly.

He seized her hand.

"Why did you do it?" he cried. "Did you not know I loved you—had loved loved you for a long time? You are sacrificing yourself to a romantic idea, Roselle, in marrying Hamilton. It must not be."

She drew her hands away, and looked him full in the eyes.

"It must be," she said. "I am not sacrificing myself to any idea. I am going to marry Hugh Hamilton, because I love him."

He heard her with a sharper pain in his soul than he had ever supposed it possible for him to suffer.

"I had dreamed—I had fancied——" he began, and paused.

"Yes, I know," she said, "I had dreamed, too—dreamed that you could make me into any thing high and true and noble that you desired; but you did not try, and I began to study you—afterwards to compare you with Hugh Hamilton, and I found him so much nobler, that all my heart has gone to him. I have been a motherless girl, Standing, all my life—gay, spirited, passionate; but I always knew that a loving hand could lead me to any height. I have been praised, admired, flattered, scolded, concured, slandered, and it all has made me reckless. Now I am loved, and by that love I mean to grow to all womanly grace and worth."

"But I loved you, Roselle!" he cried; his selfish heart in a wild passion of pain at the loss of her.

"No," she said; "no man loves a woman who waits for his friend to defend her name. Good-night."

Two months later, when the party had all gone back to the city, Standing lingered behind.

"A man is a fool who grieves his life away over any woman," he said. And Lydia Hamilton would be a model wife, I doubt not."

So he asked her to accept the vacancy.

"Are you not aware that I am betrothed to my cousin," she asked, turning her clear eyes upon him in surprise. "I supposed you knew of it—an engagement of long standing, and known to all my friends. I am sorry this has occurred."

So was Standing.

The Soil Down East

"There was living in the edge of Wayland a few years ago, a quaint and somewhat original old gentleman of the name of Adams, known to all the neighborhood for miles around by his harmless, but sometimes amusing peculiarities. 'Gus' Somerby, whose early death a few months ago deprived the Middlesex bar of one of its brightest lawyers and society of one the best of good fellows, used to tell a story about the old gentleman which will bear repeating.

"The 'squire was driving toward Wayland early one summer morning, when he discovered Mr. Adams making his way to a field, with the necessary haying tools—a jug and scythe—and stopped to have a chat with him. The soil in that part of the country is very thin and sandy, and the hay crop always light, and the good-humored lawyer took occasion to remark upon the fact and to pity the farmers who were obliged to wring a scanty living from such barren acres. The old gentleman heard him patiently for a time, but at length broke out:

"'Look here, squire, you're wasting your sympathy; I ain't so cussed poor as you think I am—I don't own this farm.'

"Returning toward evening 'Gus' looked out again for the old man, and at length discovered him, crawling on all fours between scattered haycocks toward home, a method of locomotion rendered necessary by the faithfulness with which he had attended to the jug part of his outfit during the day. Stopping his horse, the lawyer hailed the old gentleman, and offered to come over and assist him to his feet.

"'With as much dignity as his attitude and general condition would permit, the fallen agriculturalist waved him away, and shouted back: 'Keep off 'o here! tain't safe! The soil's so thin here, now the crop's off, that it won't bear man end-ways: much as ever it'll keep me up flat-ways.'"—[Boston Record.

Andrew Carnegie.

David Brooks was manager of a Pittsburg railroad office when a boy named Andrew Carnegie was a messenger in it at a salary of $3 a week. The boy had just arrived with his father and mother from Scotland, the land of his birth. That was a very little more than 36 years ago, yet to-day he is the famous millionaire iron-monger of Pittsburg. Andrew Carnegie has said: "I owe my rise in life to a game of checkers." I will explain to you what that remark means.

The elder Carnegie was a moulder in a pottery. Like many Scotchmen, he was exceedingly fond of playing checkers. In Pittsburg, at that time, was a well known ale house, in one room of which those who loved to play checkers were wont to assemble. Among them were Carnegie and Brooks, and in this way the two men became acquainted. Carnegie's son also came there at times with his father, and he, too, tested David Brooks' powers at draughts. One day the elder Carnegie remarked that he did not know what to do with his son. "Send him down to my office, and I will make a messenger boy of him," said Mr. Brooks. The next day he began his new employment. The lad was intelligent and industrious. Manager Brooks had an old telegraph instrument fitted up in the office, and when the messenger boys were not engaged he showed them on this how to tick out the Morse alphabet. With this instruction young Carnegie soon became a skilful operator. Thomas A. Scott was at that time superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburg. He had a telegraph instrument rigged up in his office and wanted some one to manipulate the key. Manager Brooks recommended young Carnegie, and he was employed. He showed such aptitude in managing the movement of trains by telegraph that he was transferred to the superintendent's office in Altoona.—There he continued to attract the attention of Thomas A. Scott, and was rapidly pushed along. He was given opportunities to engage in some coal and oil speculations that were successful, and afterward made money from the first sleeping cars that were built.

It is of the bounty of nature that we live, but of the philosophy that we live well which is in truth, a greater benefit than life itself.

Charity is the first mortgage on every human being's possession.

WHAT WAS IT JOHN,

That made your face so free and clear from pimples, said his sweetheart. Why, don't you know, Lyn? For over a year I have took everything I could think of without helping me, then I bought two bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and now I haven't one pimple on my face. It is the best blood cleanser I ever saw.

Doctor, Plumber, and Twain.

By the way, I must tell you a story of a contresemps which proved a rather serious joke to that arch jester, Mark Twain. It has never been put into print, I think, but comes from the best authority to me. Every one has heard of that house on Farmington avenue, in Hartford, which is so peculiar and picturesque that tourists go to see it aside from the interest attaching to the home of an American author. It is called a combination of Mark Twain and Queen Anne architecture, and is a most attractive and comfortable domicile. Some years ago, when Mr. Clemens was absent for several months from home, Mrs. Clemens, who is a lady of quiet tastes and a devoted mother, thought she perceived that her little girls were ailing. Filled with quick alarm, she sent for the family physician, who, a prominent practitioner, had a large-sized bee in his bonnet, which was named "sewer gas." He told the lady that her darlings were doubtless suffering from malarial troubles, induced by imperfect drainage, and that the plumbing of the house was probably defective or out of repair. She was much alarmed and in a sad quandary in her husband's absence, the more so as she knew he had taken great pains to secure perfect sanitation in the household arrangements. Sending for a plumber, of course the rival of the man who had put in the pipes, she asked him to make an examination. The good man was horror-stricken at the condition in which he said he found things. He condemned the whole system, and was given the contract to tear out and replace the plumbing and make secure the safety of the inmates of the house. Of course the expense was enormous, but the doctor said it was justifiable, and the plumber was righteously indignant at the man who originally did the job. About the time the change was completed Clemens arrived home, and the wife flew to his arms with an account of their narrow escape from illness and perhaps death. It was then that the funny man arose in his wrath, and the manner in which he cursed sewer gas, doctor and plumber was said to have been an education in the comprehensive possibilities of the English language. The fact was, that in order to avoid possible danger, he had made his house to drain into the river that passes below his grounds, the pipes were not connected with any sewer, and the really fine work of the best plumber in town had been torn out and far poorer work put in, to ease the fond fears of a loving mother, carry out the whim of a too scientific physician, and add some $1500 to the pile of a rapacious plumber.—[Corr. of Boston Globe.

Important Announcement.

Strange to say, there has never been a book written giving a complete and authoritative account of the professional criminals of America, although the want of such a one has been long felt. It is met now, however, by the very best man for the purpose—Thomas Byrnes, Inspector of Police and Chief of Detectives, of New York City.

This important volume will be published on or about the 10th of October, by Messrs. Cassell & Company, and contains the portraits, Pedigrees and Records of a large number of Celebrated Professional Criminals who are now plying their vocation in all parts of the United States. The portraits are heliotype copies of the original photographs, and they will be of great value to Banks, Judges, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, Detective Officers, Constables, Marshals, Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers, Large Commercial Houses, Newspaper Offices, and, in fact, to any person who may be liable to come in contact with the criminal classes. Indeed, with the use of this book, every man may be his own detective.

Inspector Byrnes has facts at his command that would make the fortune of a writer of sensational stories. His experience of twenty-three years has been particularly fruitful, and he may be said to have an intimate acquaintance with the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain." The book is filled with stories of famous bank burglars, murderers, sneak thieves, confidence men and others, so that the general reader will find much entertainment in its pages. In looking over the portraits, the reader will be struck by the respectable appearance of some of these criminals. There are bank burglars who look more like bank presidents, and sneak thieves who might be taken for Sunday-school superintendents. Inspector Byrnes speaks highly of the ingenuity and nerve of some of these rascals, but there are few of them who cannot be outwitted by the lynx-eyed detectives.

Lincoln's Philosophy.

An autograph letter that I would like to own was shown me a few days ago. "A. Lincoln" was boldly signed at the end of it, and this wisdom was there, paragraphed in this wise:

"Do not worry.
"Eat three square meals a day.
"Say your prayers.
"Think of your wife.
"Be courteous to your creditors.
"Keep your digestion good.
"Steer clear of the biliousness.
"Exercise.
"Go slow and go easy.
"Maybe there are other things that your especial case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."

Father of a young girl: I should think you would be satisfied after the treatment you got here last night. I kicked you down the front steps and set the dog on you, and he came back with a big piece of your trousers. Now, what do you want?

Young man: I'd like that piece of cloth, please.—[Life.

A big bird with head and face like an ape with bulging eyes surrounded by a fringe of gray hair, and with ears like a man's, save that they are covered with fine gray hair, was captured in Fort Wayne the other day, and crowds visit it daily.

Micagar Hancock, 98 years old, who fought at Lundy's Lane, rode twenty miles, the other day, with his 68-year-old son in a wagon to make application for a pension. The veteran is in an admirable state of preservation.

No woman is educated who is not equal to the successful management of a family.

Don't allow the accumulation of Scurf or Dandruff when it can be so easily prevented by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Dressmakers are responsible for a good deal of the bustle of the world.

The editor of the Corsicanna, Tex, Observer, Mr. G. P. Miller, had a severe attack of rheumatism in his left knee, which became so swollen and painful that he could not walk up the stairs. He writes that after a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil, the pain entirely disappeared, and the knee assumed its normal proportions.

Stamp albums which cost the owners $500 and upwards now sell for $1b.

Summer coughs and colds usually come to stay, but the use of Red Star Cough Cure invariably drives them away. Safe, prompt, sure.

Poor Senators.

So much has been written about the millionaires in the Senate Chamber that there is a popular impression that all Senators can write their checks, for a million or more. Yet there are some very poor men in the north end of the Capitol, says a well informed Washington correspondent. One of these is Senator Whitthorne of Tennessee, who succeeded Judge Jackson. Mr. Whitthorne is literally not worth a dollar. At the time of his appointment by Gov. Bate he had just settled up his financial affairs and found himself nearly $75,000 in debt, with assets consisting of his old homestead and something like 700 acres of land, worth in all less than half the amount of his indebtedness. He accepted the appointment as Senator more on account of the salary attached than for the honor of the thing. When he came to Washington his family were left at home because he could not stand the expense of keeping them here. He has one little room at the Ebbitt House, up on the fifth floor and lives at the lowest rates the hotel can give. Of course no carriage carries him to the Capitol, nor yet a hackie. The three-cent cars from the Treasury to the Capitol receive all the money he lays out for vehicles.

Senator Ransom of North Carolina is also a poor man, dependent for support on his $5,000 a year from the Government. His family likewise spending the Congressional year at their country home, while the Senator puts up cheaply at the Metropolitan. He gave up a fine law practice when he came here and now he says the Legislature of North Carolina must keep him in the Senate for life or support him at the public expense, as he could never repair his lost practice. Mr. Ransom draws part of his salary every two weeks, and in advance, too.

Coke of Texas was deeply in debt when he was first elected by the Senate, and is not clear of it by any means.—He lives at a common boarding-house on Sixth street and pays just $6 a week for his board. He is never seen in society or at any place where an expenditure of money is necessary. His amusements are confined to constant smoking and mayhaps just a little "Lone Star" whiskey, with an occasional turn at poker to make him solid with his constituents.

Wade Hampton has no other source of income than his salary, and, consequently, cannot keep his family with him. A small bedroom at the Metropolitan Hotel is the only place he has to receive friends when out of the Senate Chamber. At his home in Columbia, S. C., he owns a respectable two-story brick house, where he has lived since the war.

Senator Riddleberger has, besides his salary, the revenue from a country weekly, in Woodstock, Va., whose circulation is 300 copies, notwithstanding the fact that, like all Virginia papers, it claims to be the best advertising medium in the United States. He has rooms at the Arlington, the highest-priced hotel in the city. He can ill afford the cost, but Mahone stops there, and the junior Senator is determined not to be outdone by his colleague, especially since he conceived the idea that Senators generally were disposed to look down on him and sit down on him, too, at every opportunity.

Senator Wilson of Maryland has only his salary to live on. Call of Florida has a house or two at Jacksonville.—George of Mississippi rents the dwelling he lives in when at his home in Jackson. Kenna of West Virginia has rooms uptown and eats at a restaurant. In fact, all the Southern Senators except Gibson and Eustis of Louisiana, Gorman of Maryland, Camden of West Virginia, and Jones of Arkansas have little more than their salaries to support them.

Bookkeeper—"It is shameful how the laboring men beat the city."

Proprietor—"In what way?"

"In loafing. Those six men having the street haven't done an hour's work all the morning."

"How do you know?"

"I've been looking out of the window at them all the morning."—[Call.

Summer resident—I've an important letter here. What time does the next New York mail go out?

Country Postmaster—Wall, yer see my son Jerry, what kerries th' mail ter th' station, 's got a stone bruise on his heel, 'n I told him he could favor it a leetle 'n stay ter home ter-day. Yer letter 'll go to morrow or next day.—Tid bits.

After holding off for a year, and so losing $100,000, the Pacific Mail, Alexander & Ward, ocean steamship lines, have decided to accept the compensation offered by Postmaster General Vilas for carrying the mails—namely, sea and island postage, amounting to five cents a half-ounce letter.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who has just returned from a three months' trip through the interior of Russia, says that the civilization of Moscow reminded him of some wild Indian chief who in his old age puts on a pair of epaulettes or a high hat. "It simply emphasizes savagery."

A colored church member who had given up strong drink after praying for strength to do so, said: "Now, she says, 'dere's one ting more—dat's terbacker. I know de Lord will help to stop, but I don't feel like axing Him as I did afore."

Let grace and goodness be the principal load-stone of thy affections. For love which hath ends will have an end, whereas that which is founded on true virtue will always continue.

To be sprightly, live rightly, rest nightly, very quiet and long.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. HARRINGTON, 120 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

1836 SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. 1886

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A REMEDY NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR HALF A CENTURY RELIEVING SUFFERING HUMANITY!

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AN INTERESTING TREATISE ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES SENT FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS. IT SHOULD BE READ BY EVERYBODY. ADDRESS THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LADIES' and MISSES'

LOW SHOES AND TIES,

Yachting and Tennis Shoes,

—AT—

COTTRELL'S

144 Thames Street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information on each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 C.H. St., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20 Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00. DR. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Powder. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

FLORENCE SILK MITTENS.

This engraving shows the latest style of these goods. It is published as a protection for those ladies who wish to obtain mittens well-made from genuine

FLORENCE KNITTING SILK.

Whatever the design, all real Florence Silk Mittens are sold one pair in a box, bearing the brand "Florence" on each end.

The pattern shown here is lined in back and wrist throughout with silk. They are perfect fitting and in cold climates are far more comfortable than any glove, are more durable and quite as elegant and fashionable as the best of gloves.

Sold by all enterprising dealers, who can be supplied at our agency, No. 18 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. Our latest book on knitting, (1886 edition) contains over 100 valuable illustrated rules including full instructions for this mitten. Mailed to any address on receipt of six cents in stamps.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., Florence, Mass.

BARGAINS.

Having a large stock of

FRAMES

of my own make left over from the summer trade, I will sell them at a great discount to make room for goods already bought for the Fall and Christmas trade. Come early to secure bargains.

WM. H. ARNOLD.
12 BROADWAY,

Prepared Coke.

An excellent Summer fuel,
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire.
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical.
Delivered anywhere within the compact part of the city.
Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in the common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co.

FOR SALE.

DEMOCRAT WAGONS, EXPRESS WAGONS, ORDER WAGONS.

J. B. BACHELLER, Langley's wharf, Opposite Post Office, or C. H. SEATLE, 12 Weaver Avenue, rear of Ocean House

EDDY'S Refrigerators

—ARE THE BEST—

A large assortment of all sizes and styles, now in store, and for sale at reasonable prices by the manufacturer's

SOLE AGENT

FOR NEWPORT.

Wm. K. Covell, Jr.,
163 THAMES ST.

Dealer in choice House Furnishing Goods.

A NEW LINE OF

CARPETS

—AT—

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

CHAMBER FURNITURE!

NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,
COTTRELL BLOCK,
11-16 Next to the Post Office.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR DISEASES OF POULTRY.

AT the solicitation of many people who have used this remedy for their poultry the discoverer has put it in the market.

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor, General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy, 100 Thames street. 8-26

Traveler's Directory.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

FALL RIVER LINE

FARES REDUCED.

Newport to New York, - - - $2 00

Tickets Limited. Corresponding reduction to all other points South and West of New York.

STEAMERS

PILGRIM and BRISTOL

leave Newport for New York at 9 P. M. week days and 10.00 P. M. Sundays from Long Wharf north. Annex connection to and from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Returning, leave New York daily, Sundays included, at 5 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray street. Staterooms to New York and tickets to all points south and west may be obtained at the office of New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co., 175 Thames Street, Newport.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager,
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

Direct Route from Newport —TO— New York & Providence.

Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, Oct. 4, 1886, leaving Newport four times daily (Sundays at 10.30 P. M.) as follows:

2.00 A. M.—For New York and Providence; also Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Hartford and New Haven. Arrive in New York at 5.30 P. M. Also due in Providence at 6.10 A. M.

10.15 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, stopping at Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Also due in Providence at 12.35 P. M., and Boston at 3.00 P. M.

3.30 P. M.—For New York connecting with train leave Providence at 4 P. M. and due in New York at 11.35 also Providence and Boston by 2 P. M. Fast Express from New York, arriving in Providence at 5.40 P. M. and Boston at 8.00 P. M.; also by Steamboat Train to Kingston, Westerly and Stonington.

10.30 P. M.—For New York (Sundays included) by Night Express, with Sleeping Car from Wickford Landing, due in New York at 7 A. M. Also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, New Haven, Stamford, Providence and Boston.

Returning Connects with Trains leaving New York via. New Haven R. R. as follows;

8.00 A. M.—For Newport, by Boston Express Train, arriving in Newport at 2.25 P. M., with D. R. Cars to Wickford Landing.

2.00 P. M.—For Newport, Fast Express, with Drawing Room Cars, arriving at Newport at 7.50 P. M.

5.30 P. M.—From Providence for Newport (Wickford Special) arrive at Wickford 8.20 P. M., and Newport at 7.50 P. M.

11.00 P. M.—For Newport, Night Mail (Sundays included) with Sleeping Cars to Wickford Landing, arriving at Newport at 6.15 A. M. Connecting with all the principal stations along the line.

Connecting from Newport for Providence daily as follows: 7.00 and 10.40 A. M., 3.30 and 10.20 P. M., and from Providence for Newport at 12.25, 7.30, A. M., 12.30 and 5.30 P. M. *Express Trains to and from New York will not stop at Bellevile or Wickford.

J. R. GARDINER, Supt.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Sept. 20th,

Steamers of this line will leave Newport for Providence, week days at 8.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; return at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Stop at Conanicut Park and Rocky Point daily each trip.

Leave Prudence Park for Providence every week day at 8.40 A. M.; return at 4 P. M.

Excursion tickets to Providence, 60 cents.

All freight must be delivered at the wharf thirty minutes before steamers leave to insure shipment on day of receipt.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown and Newport Steam Ferry Time Table.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, October 1st, 1886, until further notice, the steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. P. H. Amherst, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown 6.15, 8.15, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.45 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.30, 6.00 P. M.

On arrival of Providence boat, Saturday only.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown 9.30 A. M., 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
Regular fare, 15c. Excursion tickets, 25c. Ten tickets, $1.00.

Old Colony Railroad.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 20, 1886, trains will leave Newport, week-days, for **Boston** 7.30, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Returning 6.20, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.45, 4.55, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.00, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 5.55, 8.45 P. M. For **Portsmouth Priory**, 7.25, †10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. Return, 13.47, 11.02 A. M., 12.05, 15.58, 17.52 P. M. For **Coal Mines**, 7.25, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Return 8.43, 10.57 A. M., 2.01, 5.53, 7.42 P. M. **Bristol Ferry**, 7.25, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return, 8.39 10.53 A. M. 1.56, 5.49, 7.20, P. M. **Tiverton**, 7.25, 7.50, 10.20 A. M. 2.55 5.15 P. M. Return, 8.31, 10.48 A. M., 1.50, 5.24, 5.41, 7.15, P. M. **Fall River**, 7.25, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. Return, 8.25, 10.38 A. M., 1.40, 5.25, 5.30, 6.53 P. M. **Taunton**, 7.25, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return, (Central Station) 7.40, 9.50 A. M., 1.00, 6.05, *6.52 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. **Middleboro**, 7.50, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Return, 9.34 A. M., 3.35, *6.00 P. M. **Cape Cod**, 7.50 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth 2.55 P. M. **New Bedford**, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M.; Return [Pearl Street] 5.00, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. **Fitchburg**, and stations on Northern Division, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. **Lowell**, 7.50 A. M. 2.55 P. M. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs**, 7.50 A. M. **Nantucket**, 7.50 A. M. **Providence**, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. Return 7.50, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, *6.30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Newport for Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, No. Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree and Boston, 6.00 P. M.

Leaves Boston 4.45 A. M.

*Boat from Fall River.

†Will stop to leave passengers or, when flag ged.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport. 5-29

GRANITE WORKS!

GRANITE MONUMENTS and Head-Stones Hammered and Polished Work of every description. Connecticut, Westerly, Quincy, and all New England Granite, and every variety of Granite Stone Cutting. Cemetery Lots inclosed at short notice. All work guaranteed First-Class. Fine Lot of First-Class North River Blue Stone Flagging of all sizes. Steps, Sills and Lintels Quarry-Dressed, Rubbed or Hammered. Rubbed Hearth-Stones, Chimney Lintels and Chimney Caps. Rubbed Platform and Coping of all Sizes, in Granite or Blue Stone. Well and Cistern Covers.

P. McGOWAN,

—PRACTICAL GRANITE CUTTER.—

Sherman's Wharf, next South of Long Wharf

Carry Brothers!

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FISH, FRUIT, and EARLY PRODUCE

257 and 259 THAMES ST.,

J. J. CARRY, Newport, R. I.

WANTED The owner of a Mining Claim which has "Ore in Sight," valued at $117,238, assays from which give $100 to $250 per ton in Gold, ask for capital to further develope the same and put it upon a paying basis by the erection of suitable machinery, &c. Will sell an equal one-half interest for $50,000, the money so obtained to be placed in trust or otherwise secured to the purpose above mentioned. For full information, principals only address

WM. H. SPOONER, Bristol, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

The Aquidneck,

Pelham Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The above famous family and transient hotel now open, and will be until November. Steam, Heat and Electric Bells. Rates $3 to $4 per day. Corresponding rates by the week. Send for descriptive circular of Newport. Box 737.

L. F. ATTLETON.

PIANOS

TO RENT

For the Season.

A Large Stock to Select from.

FINE STATIONERY,

FINE LINEN PAPER,

CREAM WOVE AND LAID, AT

30c. PER LB.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

John Rogers,

210 THAMES ST.

H. W. Johns

ASBESTOS

Liquid Paints.

Are the best and most economical for structural purposes ever invented. The finest public buildings in the country are decorated with our paints. Among others the U. S. Capitol at Washington, the Navy Yard and Government Buildings generally, the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad in New York as well as thousands of the better classes of dwellings everywhere. Send for sample color sheet to

ALBERT HAMMETT,

321 Thames Street.

LUMBER, HARDWARE, DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE, BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, &c.

NEWPORT Transfer Company.

General Baggage Express.

EDWARD A. TAFT, President. C. B. MASON, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 4 Travers Block,

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N. Y. & Boston Despatch & Express Co., J. L. GREENE, Agent.

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THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NEWPORT TRANSFER CO

Offer the public a well arranged, thoroughly equipped, and responsible Baggage Transfer Company second to none found in the larger cities.

Messengers of the company will be found on the incoming trains of the Old Colony Railroad, and the boats of the Fall River, Wickford, and Providence Lines.

Tickets for the above Lines are on sale at our office.

Calls will be promptly made at any part of the city, and baggage checked at residence, to **Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington**, and other principal cities.

This feature saves the traveller the annoyance of being obliged to go to trains and boats at an early hour, to arrange for identifications, and checking of its baggage.

PIANO-FORTES

packed and unpacked, marked and shipped to all points, also on arrival here, delivered and set up ready for use.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS Moved with care.

STORAGE WAREHOUSES

have been provided on Bellevue avenue, where household goods can be placed in separate rooms, and every attention will be given to have the same properly cared for. Insurance will be effected when desired.

E. A. TAFT, President, C. B. MASON, Superintendent.

SEABURY

214 THAMES STREET,

Has a complete stock of

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,

Suitable for the season.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } September 20, 1886. }

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed by this Court to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

SARAH ANN WHITMAN,

late of said Middletown deceased, represented insolvent, present their report thereon,

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day of October next, 1886, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

9-24

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF a decree made and passed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1886, there will be sold at Public Auction on the **twentieth day of October, 1886**, and on the premises hereinafter named:

All the right, title and interest which John Hayes, late of Newport, had at the time of his decease, in and to a certain lot of land situate in said city of Newport, eighty feet by one hundred feet, fronting Westerly on Houston avenue, being a portion of the real estate of which said John Hayes died seized; in two lots more particular described as follows: a lot fronting Westerly on Houston avenue forty feet, and bounded Southerly on land of John A. C. Stacy one hundred feet, and Easterly forty feet on other land of said John Hayes, and Northerly one hundred feet on the lot hereinafter described; also one other lot fronting Westerly on said Houston avenue forty feet, and bounded Southerly one hundred feet on said lot hereinbefore described, and Easterly forty feet and Northerly one hundred feet on other land late of said John Hayes.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.

SAM'EL STERNE,
FRANCIS STANHOPE, Admin. de bonis non. Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF a decree made and passed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport on 13th day of September 1886, there will be sold at Public Auction on the **22d day of October, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon**, on the premises hereinafter named.

All the right, title and interest which Maurice Houlihan, late of Newport, had at the time of his decease, in and to a certain lot of land and the buildings thereon, situate in said Newport and bounded and described as follows: Southwesterly on Burnside avenue 40 feet, Southwesterly on land of Martin Shay 85 3-10 feet, Northeasterly on land of Jeremiah Shea and Joanna Shea 40 feet, and Southeasterly on land of H. Agustus Kaul 85 2-10 feet.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS,
FRANCIS STANHOPE Administrator, Auctioneer.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } September 27, 1886. }

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Mahlon Van Horne presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

HAGAR HOLLINGSHEAD,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of Oct., 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

10-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } September 27, 1886. }

CLARANCE GREASON, Administrator on the estate of

JAMES GREASON,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate containing proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined and allowed and for an order of distribution of the balance shown therein among the heirs at law of said deceased.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 18th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

10-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } September 27, A. D. 1886. }

A. PRESCOTT BAKER, Guardian of the person and estate of

HERBERT LAWTON,

of Newport, minor, presents his first account with the estate of said minor, accompanied by his resignation of said guardianship in writing and prays that the said account may be examined and allowed and that said resignation may be accepted.

It is ordered that the consideration thereof be referred to Monday, the 18th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

10-2

Court of Probate, City of Newport, } September 27, A. D. 1886. }

THE COMMISSIONERS, heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

BENJAMIN J. BURTON,

late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report:

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to Monday, the 18th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office, in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER, Probate Clerk.

10-2

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I. } Sept. 13, A. D. 1886. }

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed by said Court to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of

EDMUND S. SISSON,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report:

The same is referred for consideration to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the second Monday in October next at 1 o'clock P. M. and it was ordered by this Court that previous notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

9-24

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., } September 27th, A. D. 1886. }

FELIX A. PEIRCE, Administrator on the estate of

SARAH ANN WHITMAN,

late of said Middletown, deceased, has this day filed in this office a petition in writing addressed to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts which she owed, the expenses of her funeral and of settling her estate with incidental charges in the manner prescribed by law; that said deceased at the time of her death was seized and possessed (subject to one certain mortgage operating thereupon) of the one undivided half of a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Middletown, with a dwelling house and other buildings and improvements thereon, containing by estimation eighteen acres, be the same more or less, and bounded thus, to wit: Northerly by Prospect Avenue; Easterly by land of Ruth A. Wetherell, wife of Henry; Southerly by land of John Peckham, and Westerly by land of John B. Ward, or however otherwise bounded; and that by a sale of only so much of the right and interest of said Sarah Ann Whitman at the time of her death, in said described tract of land as is or may be absolutely needed to make up the deficiency in the personal estate of said deceased, for the payment of her debts as aforesaid, the residue thereof would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole of the right, title and estate of said deceased in said tract of land more advantageous to those interested therein as heirs-at-law, and praying said Court to authorize and license him, in his said capacity of Administrator, to sell at public auction, for the purpose aforesaid, all the right, title and interest wharever, which the said Sarah Ann Whitman had at the time of her death, in and to said tract of land, and to convey the same by proper instruments in writing to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and the surplus of proceeds arising from such sale, if any, to be disposed of according to law. And said petitioner has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of his said petition.

Notice is hereby given that said petition will be considered and acted upon at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of October next, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock P. M.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

10-2

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of ROMOLA DAHLGREN, minor of New York, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

GEORGE M. MILLER, Newport, Oct 2, 1886. Guardian.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estates in Rhode Island, of WILLIAM PATTON, Jr., and CLARENCE A. PATTON, minors, of Alameda, in the State of California, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

WILLIAM PATTON, Newport, September 11, 1886. Guardian.

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff and every species of Itchy, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

ECZEMA.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

WILL McDONALD, 2512 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ECZEMA.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosus, and to-day cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no others.

FERNAN ESENCHARDO, 3306 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ECZEMA.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes CUTICURA and four bottles RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease.

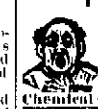
MR. JOHN THIEL, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.



Chest pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it. At druggists, 25c. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, and sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all the afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

OH! MY BACK. MY BACK!

Weak Back, Pain, Weakness and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip and Side Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity, relieved in one minute and specially cured by Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A new, original, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists 25c; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at once and Cures

COLD in HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER.

Not a Liquid Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circular free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists Owego, N. Y.

Furniture & Crockery Packed & Shipped

By experienced packers.

Reversible Folding Chairs

For sale and to rent.

Furniture Repaired and put in order. Mattresses made and made over. Fine Furniture made to order and a nice line of Chairs, Tables, Desks, &c. Also a few nice antique pieces can be found at

HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.

ASTHMA CURED!

A SINGLE TRIAL convinces the most skeptical. Instantly relieves the most violent attack; insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all other remedies fail. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is effected in all CURABLE CASES.

"It permanently cured me. Refer to me at any time." Hon. E. Lott, St. Paul, Minn.

"I am entirely restored to health by German Asthma Cure." Thos. Fitten, Hamilton, Ohio.

"German Asthma Cure is all you claim for it. It never fails." Prof. E. Von Fingerlin, Greenville, S. C.

"My physician recommended German Asthma Cure. It cured me." Mrs. M. L. Petrick, Londonderry, Ohio.

Thousands of similar Letters on file. Ask any druggist about it.

German Asthma Cure is sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. R. SCHIFFMAN, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.

This Porous Plaster Acts directly upon the muscles and nerves of the back, the seat of all pain.

FOR ALL Lung Troubles, whether local or deeply seated, this plaster will be found to give instant relief by applying between the shoulder blades

SHARP. For Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sides, and Back Ache, they are a certain and speedy cure

PAINS Sold by Druggists for 25 cents, or five for $1. Mailed on receipt of price by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General Agents, Boston

LADIES, try "PARLOR PRIDE" STOVE ENAMEL, and you will use no other Polish. Polish your Stoves and Ranges twice a year, the top once a week and you will have them beautifully enameled; an ornament to any room. Ask your grocer or stove dealer for it. Circulars, chrome and price list sent on receipt of 10 cents. PARLOR PRIDE MFG. CO., 24 FULTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FURNITURE COVERING

—AT—

W. F. Spingler's Franklin Street.

For the Children.

The Science of Bridge Building.

It is sometimes a very nice problem to plan a bridge so that the weight of the stones will make it stronger, and not weaker. In order to be strong, an arch must have something immovable to brace its feet against, and its crown must be so heavy that it cannot be pushed up into the air by the pressure of the sides.

Suppose two boys stand back to back, and spread out their feet, so that together they make a sort of letter A, or arch. Suppose they are near the side of a large room, where the first boy can brace his feet against the wall. He will now find it very easy to maintain his position so long as the second boy can maintain his. But the second boy, with nothing to brace his feet against, will find it very tiresome; no matter how hard he digs them into the carpet, they will be in constant danger of slipping away. But now we will put two more boys in a similar position, and place them so that the feet of the second and the feet of the third come together and brace against each other. This makes all the boys comfortable except the fourth. We will add another arch to our bridge by putting in two more boys, and now they are all smiling except the sixth, who bites his lips and digs his heels into the carpet and wishes we would hurry up with the next arch. So we put in two more boys, and then two more, till we have extended our bridge entirely across the room, and the last boy can brace his feet against the wall. This makes everything secure.

But suppose one of these arches is made of two small, light boys, and on each side of it is an arch of large, heavy boys. What will happen? Why, pretty soon the feet of the small boys will begin to give way and be pushed back by the feet of the large boys pressed against them, till the small boys are brought up standing, with their heels together as well as their backs, and the two arches of large boys will have settled down in the same proportion.

This will enable you to understand a difficulty that is sometimes met in building a stone bridge of several arches. Of course the two end arches will brace one foot against the bank which we may consider immovable. The piers may be so thick and heavy that of themselves they will sustain the pressure or "thrust," as it is called, of the other sides of the arches. But sometimes it is necessary to make the piers so high and narrow that they cannot do this; and if one arch were built at a time, its pressure would push over the pier. If the arches are all of the same size and form, and we build them all at once, they can brace their feet against each other and be just balanced. But sometimes the formation of the bed of the stream is such that the piers cannot be placed at equal distances apart, and so the arches cannot be all alike. Sometimes the balance is maintained by making the short spans lower arches than the long spans. In a low arch the pressure is more outward than downward; in a high arch it is more downward than outward. In our bridge of boys you will find that if two large boys forming an arch stand nearly straight, spreading their feet apart only a little way, while the small boys forming the next arch have spread their feet far apart and brought their bodies nearer to the floor, the arches would balance just as well as would two equal sized arches of equal sized boys. You see, every one of these boys are sustained by two things; the floor, and whatever he braces his feet against. The straighter he stands, the more he is sustained by the floor and the less by the wall or the feet of the next boy. In other words, the straighter he stands (and consequently the higher arch he makes), the more the thrust of that arch is downward; while the lower he gets, the more its thrust is outward.—[Rossiter Johnson, in Oct. Wide Awake.

Old Conveyances.

The first mail coach was started in 1784, and in 1844 there was not a single mail running by road out of London. In fact, the coaching system, like those of clipper ships and wet-plate photography, was brought to perfection only to go down almost immediately before the introduction of superior method. The mails kept wonderful time; so exact were they that people used to time their watches by them. A few of the time bills of the mails, with their stoppages, are given. The Bristol, the Devonport, and the Holyhead were the fastest mails out of London, the last named doing 258¼ miles in 26 hours and 55 minutes, an average pace of a little under 10 miles an hour, including stoppages. But the wear and tear of horseflesh to keep up this pace in all weathers, and against bad states of road, must have been fearful, and it is no wonder that the post office often had great difficulty in getting their contracts taken up. Mr. Horne considered that the pace was too great, as the mails constantly drove over people and killed them. Indeed, accidents of all kinds were common; the "Beaufort Hunt" was upset twice within a fortnight. These accidents often arose from what Mr. Harris charitably calls "the indiscretions of the coachmen;" but whatever their cause, they were frequently lamentable and severe. One of the oldest coach proprietors made it a maxim never to employ a coachman who had not had an upset, for the reason that without such an experience he would not know how to get a coach up again. There can be no doubt that there was a great deal of reckless driving and racing. Catastrophes also happened through getting off the road in a fog and from collisions, and in addition to these causes, a thoroughly fractious or vicious horse might prove an equal source of danger. Mr. Harris enlarges on the subjects of coachmen, guards and accidents in as many entertaining chapters, and he neatly tapers off his subjects by a dissertation on the early days of railways. Coaching left its mark on the railways in several respects. The distance between the rails on the narrow gauge of railways is the same as the width between the wheels of the old mail coaches, viz., 4 feet 8½ inches.—Even to the present day carriages may be seen on some of our lines painted to resemble three coach bodies placed end to end, which seems to have been the original idea in the construction of railway carriages, though it has probably never occurred to one traveler in ten thousand, obvious as the imitation is. Many of the old mail coach guards passed into the service of the railways, and not a few "down the road" men did the same thing.—[The Spectator.

The First Bridge.

When was the first bridge constructed? and what was it made of? I am not able to answer the first question very definitely, but I think I know what the first bridge was made of. It was not of wood, nor of stone, nor of brick, nor of iron, nor of rope. It was made entirely of monkeys—live monkeys. A troop of these animals in a South American forest came one day to a stream which was too wide for them to leap across. They climbed a high tree, where the first monkey selected a suitable branch, wound his long, powerful tail about it, and let himself hang head downward. The second monkey, running down the body of the first, wound his tail about its neck and shoulders, and let himself hang head downward. A third and a fourth added themselves in succession, and others after them, till the chain reached the ground. Then the lowest monkey, by striking his hands on the earth, set the living pendulum in motion, and increased this motion by striking again at each oscillation, till it swung so far across the stream that he was able to seize a branch of a tree on the other side. The line of monkeys now constituted a bridge, by which the remainder of the troop quickly crossed over. Then the monkey which (not who, as most people write it) had been the first volunteer in this engineer corps, unwound his tail from the branch and let go. What had before been the top of the pendulum was now the bottom; it swung across the stream, and dissolved into its original elements, and the whole troop went chattering on their way. This took place before the appearance of man upon the earth, and the long-tailed monkeys have been building such bridges ever since.

Between that primitive bridge of monkeys and the last and greatest of all bridges ever undertaken—the suspension bridge over East River, connecting New York and Brooklyn—there is apparently a wide discrepancy; yet the two are constructed on the same principle.

The first bridge recorded in history was built over the Euphrates at Babylon, in the reign of Queen Nitocris. The course of the river was turned, and its bed laid dry, till the foundations were built. The arches were of immense hewn stones, clamped together with iron, and the whole bridge was roofed over. It was thirty feet wide and over six hundred feet long. No remnant of this great bridge has been discovered in modern times.—Rossiter Johnson, in Oct. Wide Awake.

Parrot Stories.

In discussing "Humor in Animals," Mr. W. H. Beard declares that mankind is not alone in the possession of a sense of the ludicrous. Cats, dog, monkeys, and birds, all have occasionally their little jokes, those of the parrot, especially, being quite broadly facetious and often of a practical nature. He mentions the testimony of a gentleman owning a parrot which has been taught to spell "dog." The bird is also in the habit of confirming the correctness of his own spelling by repeating his lesson thus—"D-o-g, dog; bow-wow. That's right!" One day his master heard him indulging in his exercise, with the letter "o" omitted, saying "D-g, dog; bow-wow. That's right." The mistake was so constantly made, and the bird watched his master so closely, that the latter supposed his pet to be actuated by a mischievous desire of provoking correction. Turning to the bird he said: "No, Poll that is not right. D-o-g, dog; that is right!" "D-g, dog; bow-wow," returned the parrot, and after repeated corrections he would say nothing different. Finally, he concluded his joke by declaring: "Well, it's no matter," and refused to converse further.

Another parrot was one day given a piece of meat which the cat coveted, climbing up to his cage in order to purloin it. The bird offered no resistance, but fluttered about the top of the cage counterfeiting extreme terror. Presently, in her efforts to reach the meat, the cat turned in such a manner that her tail fell between the bars of the cage. The parrot forgot his mock fear, and pounced instantly upon the tempting tail, which he so vigorously pinched in his strong beak that the cat shrieked with pain. Immediately the bird set up a "Ha! ha! ha!" in splendid imitation of his master's laugh, which he had never before been known to attempt.

Going one day into a bird-fancier's shop, Mr. Beard noticed a scarlet macaw, which, as soon as it found itself the object of attention, presented its right claw, waving it up and down, and saying: "How d'ye do?" Politeness would have counselled a reply to the bird, but prudence forbade, and as the gentleman did not respond in kind, the bird thrust his claws still further forth, repeating, in a higher key: "How d'ye do?" "He wants to shake hands with you," said the shop man. "Yes, I know," answered the visitor, "and that isn't all he wants. Would he not bite my finger?" "Well he might pinch it a little," said the man, laughing outright. The macaw joined, with a cackling sound, which was evidently his substitute for laughter, and men and bird enjoyed the proposed practical joke like "three jolly fellows of one race."

"Have you seen Jones' wife?" asked Gilhooly of Gus De Smith.

"Yes, I saw her a few days ago."

"Is she pretty?"

"I don't like to express an opinion. All I know is that if it was a love match it settled the question in my mind about love being blind."

Yours for Health

20 Years Record.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS, IMMEDIATE AND LASTING IN ITS EFFECT. In Liquid, Pill or Lozenge form, (6 for $5.) Either of the latter sent by mail. Cure from obstruction, on receipt of price. Mrs. PINKHAM'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR MAILED TO ANY LADY SENDING ADDRESS AND STAMP TO LYNN, MASS. *Mention this Paper.*

Suffering Womanhood.

Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women; such an one is the wife of General Barringer, of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the General's letter as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Barringer was treated for several years for what the physicians called Leucorrhea and Prolapsus Uteri combined. I sent her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent Physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine and after a reasonable time commenced to improve and is now able to attend to her business and considers herself *fairly restored.*" General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.—Ed.]

A Man's Thanks.

A well known business man of Wilmington, N. C., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to express to you my gratitude for the relief and benefit your Vegetable Compound has been to my wife who has been troubled with ul

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

The price of gas in New Bedford has been reduced to 1.50 per thousand.

The Chicago anarchists must hang. The court has refused to grant them a new trial.

The Democrats in Massachusetts are looking for fat times. It is said that Candidate Ardrew will tap the barrel at once.

Jerome Increase Case, the owner of Jay Eye See, began life as a blacksmith, and is worth $5,000,000. A clear case of increase.

An unusually large number of young men has been nominated by the New Hampshire Republicans for the State Senate.

Stephen Jenkins, who was once the school teacher of Vice President Henry Wilson, is living in Madbury, N. H., in good health, at eighty-six.

Rev. William Clark, D. D., of Amherst, N. H., completed his 88th year last Tuesday. He is the only survivor of the class of 1822 of Dartmouth college.

The hearing before the joint committee of the General Assembly on the Stone Bridge, appointed to take place in Newport the 13th, has been postponed to a later date of which due notice will be given in these columns.

The old steamer Plymouth Rock has made her last voyage. She is now at the dock in East Boston, and will soon be broken up. The Plymouth Rock has been known to the traveling public for a great many years.

It is said that Hon. Albert C. Howard, whom the prohibitionists have nominated for member of congress in this district, is not a citizen of Rhode Island, he having moved to Boston some time since.

It is stated, and not yet contradicted, that the Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts, offered to pay the Democratic managers in Boston, $20,000 if he should be nominated. If old Gov. Andrew were living he would be inclined to disown his son.

Philadelphia believes in keeping good men in Congress when she gets them there. There are five districts in that city four of which are represented by Republicans and one by a Democrat. They have all been renominated and will probably all be re-elected. When they reach the end of the 50th Congress, Judge Kelley will have served 26 years, Mr. O'Neill, 24, Mr. Randall, the Democratic member, 24, Mr. Harmer, 16, Gen. Bingham, 10, making an even 100 years, the five members have served,—an average of 20 years per member. This is a record no other locality can show.

The Providence Journal, which was and is opposed to the Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, has been interviewing what it calls "prominent citizens" in different parts of the State upon the workings of the law. While doing its best to make a bad showing and evidently interviewing only those who are like itself opposed to the law, yet from its own statement the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the law has already been productive of much good, and much more good will be derived from it as time goes on. Newport is one of the towns in the State where a vigorous effort has been made to enforce the law and strange as it may seem the Journal found apparently but few here to condemn the law. It quotes Mayor Powel upon the subject who says;

> The law has been a decided success in abolishing open saloons and removing much temptation from the people. He is pleased with the decrease in the number of arrests as showing much less drunkenness on the streets. He believes that by strict enforcement of the law this record can be materially improved, and he proposes to enforce the law to the full extent of his power and in complete accord with the declarations of his oath of office. The prohibitory law, he declares, has made the liquor sellers criminals, and their repeated violations of the law entitle them to suffer its full penalties, and he intends to use every effort in accordance with his oath of office to bring the criminals to justice. He thinks that a man under bond for breaking the law who continues to violate its enactments, should forfeit that bond. He believes that a few convictions by the Court will have a wonderful effect upon the dealers. He acknowledges and deplores the fact that there is a vast quantity of liquor brought into the city, and drunk, but considers that the smaller number of arrests shows that it is disposed of with less drunkenness and evil effects. He is pleased with the operation of the the law thus far, and looks for improvement every quarter.

The predominant sentiment all over the state seems to be that the law has done good, and that greater good is to be expected from it when rumsellers learn that the law cannot be broken with impunity.

SUPREME COURT.

September Term.

In the case of John P. Champlin, executor, vs. Sarah Jane Champlin, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $4,235.37.

In the case of Benjamin G. Chase vs. Wm. E. Mumford, judgment for plaintiff for $133.84.

The numerous parties indicted were arranged and bound over, and the court adjourned on Saturday to the first Monday in November next.

Mr. Lewis B. Caswell, jr., has been appointed assistant keeper on board the Brenton's Reef Lightship, and will enter upon his duties forthwith.

Schooner James C. Clifford, of this port, arrived at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, hence via Northport, L. I., where she took in a cargo of gravel.

Mr. Albert Caswell and family have closed their Jamestown cottage and returned to their home at Jersey City.

The annual harvest concert of the Sunday School will be held in the Union Congregational church tomorrow evening at 7.30; subject "The promise of the harvest."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Manning Again at Work.—Mrs. Cleveland Gone to Buffalo.—Washington Improved.—Secretaries Houses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1886.

At last the public mind is relieved of the responsibility of deciding whether or not Secretary Manning will resume his duties. After every one has been pondering and discussing the question for six months, and re-enumerating the reason why each course should be pursued, Mr. Manning, it is reported, has finally settled the matter by quietly saying that he will return to Washington and to his office in a few days. In physical appearance he seems to be in as good health as he was when he undertook the management of the Treasury Department; and his slight limp is the only sign of his recent illness. Still, as it is feared that the resumption of his duties may bring on another attack (and a second would probably prove fatal) he will begin his work very gradually, and incur no risks. At first he will confine himself merely to a general supervision of the department. He will attend Cabinet meetings to give the Administration the benefit of his advice, and will leave the burdensome responsibilities of the office to his assistants. At best it is only a trial, but it is believed that he will remain in the Cabinet until Congress meets, even if he does not stay longer.

The White House is again without a lady at its head. Mrs. Cleveland has been in Buffalo for several days, and will return during the week. The President consoles himself in his loneliness by working hard. He is very busy now, investigating the cases of Federal office holders who have disobeyed the order directing them not to take any part in political meetings. There have been not a few violations of this rule, and the President, in speaking on the subject, expresses himself with great indignation.

Washington has improved very much during the summer. A force of workmen have been occupied putting the Capitol building and grounds in order ever since Congress adjourned. New trees and shrubs have been planted, and new walks have been laid in the beautiful parks, the American 'Champs d'Elysees', that surround the building. The latter has been painted within and without, and now, fresh and beautiful, it is almost ready for the reception of our law makers. The smooth green terraces, which formerly surrounded it on three sides, are given place to superb marble porticos, which will add greatly to the imposing effect; and the proposed grand staircase on the west front will be another great improvement. The Capitol, in fact, is turned the wrong way. It was built facing the east, but when Pennsylvania avenue was stretched out in a northwesterly direction, and the Executive Mansion built as its other end, all the elegant and fashionable homes at once sprung up in that section of the city, towards which the Capitol had ignominiously turned its back. It is intended to improve this condition of affairs by making a majestic staircase and entrance on the west side.

The improvements in other parts of Washington are equally apparent. About one third of the work on the Potomac Flats has been finished. The Navy Yard is being rapidly transformed into an ordnance foundary. The stairs in the Washington Monument are now completed, so that any one who has enough time, courage and strength, is at liberty to climb it. It takes about an hour to make the ascent. During the month of September about three thousand people made the attempt, but none succeeded in reaching the top.

The elevator will be run when Congress makes an appropriation for it.

Secretary Lamar, who has heretofore occupied a flat, has now leased a house on one of the quiet streets of the city. It is a modern, unpretentious looking building, directly across the way from the Japanese legation. This is not the first time the house has been used by a Cabinet officer, as it was here that Secretary of the Treasury Folger lived several years ago. The gossips see in this transaction of the Secretary's a further proof of their prophecy that another lady will shortly be added to the Cabinet circle. It is not probable, however, that the event will occur very soon. The Secretary's family will consist of himself, his son and his son's wife, and his daughter, Miss Jennie Lamar, who will be one of the debutantes of this winter. SCRIBO.

Marriages.

On Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1886, by the Rev. George I. Magill, at Trinity church, Harford Willing Hare Powel to Marion Clifford daughter of the late E. W. Howard, of Providence, R. I.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Carrie E. daughter of Thomas S. and Frances Nason, aged 22 years and 9 months.

In this city, 2d inst., James H. Hawley, aged 30 years, 5 months and 15 days.

In this city, 2d inst., Lydia B., wife of Wm. R. Peabody, in the 79th year of her age.

Suddenly at his residence on Annandale road, on Saturday, Oct. 2d, Henry S. Fearing.

In this city, 3d inst., Mrs. Ann Reynolds.

In this city, 4th inst., Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Bessie Fitzgerald, aged 7 years, 8 months and 2 days.

In this city, the 7th inst., Annie, wife of Darius Baker.

Funeral at her late residence, 40 Cranston avenue, Monday, 11th inst., at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial private.

In this city, 7th inst., Clarence Greason, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral from Emmanuel church, tomorrow, Sunday, at 12:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this city, 8th inst., John W. Jackson, son of Anna and the late Reuben Jackson, aged 22 years.

In Providence, 1st inst., Louisa, widow of William Watson, 69; 3d, Almira, wife of Simeon M. Pike, 74; 3d, Edward E. L. Horton, 26; 1st., Daniel B. Waite, 60; 4th, Olivia A., wife of Albert Stockwell; 6th, Harriet, widow of the late Rufus Read, 78; 4th, Mrs. Hannah Brown, of Coventry, 73.

The ladies of the Union Congregational Church have forwarded three hundred and forty six garments, and seventy six dollars in money to the Charlestown sufferers.

JAMESTOWN.

In addition to those heretofore reported the records of the Town Clerk's office show the following real estate sales and transfers during the quarter ending September 30, 1886:

James P. Whitford sold to Patrick J. Lynch, of Newport, for $400, a lot of land bounded westerly by a highway 240 feet; northerly by land of Isaac E. Howland, 237 feet; easterly by other land of said Howland 240 feet, and southerly by other land of said Howland 237 feet.

William G. Read, of New York, and Edwin O. Read, of Brooklyn, N. Y., quitclaimed to Henry B. Hazard, of Newport, for $1, a lot bounded northerly by land of W. G. and E. O. Read 223 feet; westerly by Howland avenue 129.1 feet; southerly on land of the Hamilton Clarke estate 227.6 feet, and easterly on land of Catherine Clarke 102.6 feet.

Henry B. Hazard quitclaimed for $1 to William G. and Edwin O. Read a lot bounded northerly by land of Julian J. Eustis 221.5 feet; westerly on Howard avenue 116.4 feet; southerly by land of H. B. Hazard 223 feet, and easterly by land of Catherine Clarke 117.4 feet.

Abby Gibbs, of Providence, sold to Annie E. Gibbs, wife of William H. Gibbs, of Boston, for $50 lot numbered 85 on the Conanicut Park plat.

The Conanicut Land Company quitclaimed to George Stanhope, of Newport for $30, lots numbered 985 and 986 on the Conanicut Park plat.

George McClellan, of Philadelphia, for $1000, sold to his brother John Morton McClellan, 10,704 square feet of land on High street.

Samuel A. Irons of Providence, quitclaimed to the Conanicut Park Chapel Society for $1 lot numbered 1015 on the Conanicut Park plat, together with a strip of land 30 feet wide on Irving street, extending from Hillside avenue to Forest avenue.

Thomas H. Clarke and Sarah H. Clarke for $200 quitclaimed to Albert Bryant, of Worcester, Mass., 11,962 square feet of land on "an avenue called Stoney lane."

The Bay View House closed on Monday.

Lieutenants W. O. Sharrer and W. H. Reeder, of the United States navy, have been stopping at the Gardner House.

TIVERTON.

The Council met at the Town Hall Monday, October 4th, at 10 A. M. present George W. Humphrey, President, Samuel E. Borden and Christopher Manchester. Accounts allowed and orders given: Squire M. Chace, for labor and expenses with stone crusher, $430.75; William M. Hawes, repairs for engine, etc., $34.99; Peleg S. Stafford, groceries for Andrew Grogan, $11.79; Green Tripp, services as Town Sergeant, $6.50; Alfred G. Springer, repairing Carley road, $27; William West, damage done by dogs, $7.35; Edward B. Hambly, repairing Cary road, $27.50; James Holden, services as night police, $9; Patrick Tinlin services as night police, $12.00; Gideon Manchester, services as draw tender at Stone Bridge, $55; John T. Cook, services as Town Clerk and expressage, $35.48; Francis B. Wanton, services in repairing lock, $1.

John T. Cook was appointed a committee to have two or three inches sawed off the bottom of the storm door at the Town Hall, and to have new hinges maid for said door and to have the door properly hung.

First and final account of the late I. B. Cowen, M. D., received, allowed and ordered recorded.

Notice ordered on the petition of F. R. Brownell, requesting that the bond of the late I. B. Cowen, M. D., as executor of the last will of William Ingraham may be cancelled.

Written request from Petter Cook that John T. Cook, Town Clerk, be removed from office and some competent man be appointed in his place that will do the business of said town and make records for the citizens, and any of them when demand. Received and laid on the table.

Bill of Emeline F. Cook for stones taken from the wall by John Hathaway, referred for future action.

Notice to order a ton of coal from S. G. Bowen to be delivered to Sally Sherman.

Voted to discontinue the practice of paying to Ann M. Riley any part of the board of Lucy Durfee from this date.

Harriet O. Manchester, appointed administratrix on the estate of Almy Manchester, deceased. Bond $2000. Sureties satisfactory to the clerk. Appraisers, Gideon H. Durfee, John Q. A. Brown and John T. Cook.

A Year of Fridays.

The St. James Gazette relapses into superstitious views, remarking: "eighteen hundred and eighty-six began on a Friday, will end on a Friday, and contains fifty-three Fridays. Four months in the year have five Fridays. Five changes of the moon occur on a Friday, and both the longest and shortest days in the twelve months are Fridays. This might, indeed, be termed a Friday year."

Mrs. Annie Baker wife of Judge Darius Baker of the District Court, died at her residence on Cranston avenue Thursday morning. She had been a great sufferer for many years, but it was not until within a short time of death that her troubles were considered fatal. She was a most estimable lady and will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

The regular monthly meeting of Society of Friends, in the interest of temperance, was held at the Friend's meeting house Thursday evening.

CATARRH.

Its Nature, Symptoms, Consequences and Cure.

By Dr. E. B. Lighthill,

106 Touro Street, Newport.

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Among the list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, Catarrh is the most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications. And yet unfortunately its true nature is but little understood, nor is its importance sufficiently appreciated. The fact is seemingly lost sight of that the nasal cavities, the part first affected by the Catarrhal disease, answer a very important purpose in the animal economy. It is their chief function to moisten, warm and purify the air in its passage to the lungs and to act as a guard to respiratory organs of which they form the portal. Aside from their duties in this direction the nasal passages are of great importance on account of their anatomical relations. Situated as they are, in the very centre of the head, they communicate directly with all its various organs. Through the medium of the Eustachian tubes they communicate with the interior of the ear so direct that many anatomists hold the middle ear to be a mere extension of the nasal cavities; through the tear-passages a channel of communication is formed with the eyes. Through a multitude of small cells, situated at the roof of nose they are brought into communication with the brain, and other channels connect them with the various air-cavities situated in the bones of the face. Now all these parts are lined by a continuous delicate tissue called the mucous membrane, which, in fact, invests the entire interior of the body, just as the skin covers the exterior, and thus brings the nasal cavities into direct connection with our most vital organs, anteriorly with the throat, air-passages and lungs, and posteriorly with the stomach and entire alimentary canal. The mucous membrane of the nasal cavities is of a particularly delicate nature. It is very vascular, highly sensitive, exceedingly impressionable and being constantly exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and the vicissitudes of its temperature, it is no wonder that a diseased condition once established on its surface is constantly aggravated by unfavorable influences and apt to extend itself to contiguous parts, both by continuity of tissue and sympathetic spreading. In this manner the simplest form of catarrh, if not checked or removed in time, may by degrees assume its severest and most dangerous type, resulting not unfrequently in the loss of smell, taste and hearing, in the production of bronchial and pulmonary troubles, and often in the development of consumption itself. How much, indeed, it is to be wished that the nature and symptoms of this most offensive disease were more generally understood and studied that it might be detected in its first insidious approaches and timely application made for its prompt and complete eradication, before health and life are endangered. In the following columns it will be my endeavor to give some information on this subject—information derived from extensive personal observations, acquired in a constant practice of over thirty years, devoted largely to the study, investigation and cure of catarrh and kindred diseases.

DISCHARGE FROM THE HEAD.

Catarrh manifests itself by a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, purulent or muco-purulent matter, either greenish-yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge in some cases, that the whole head appears to be in a state of corruption.

Much of the discharge drops into the throat, or collects as a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, embarrassing respiration and creating a constant and almost irresistible desire to draw the offending substance into the throat, a practice popularly known as "hawking," and characteristic of catarrh. So tenacious is this phlegm in some cases, especially in the morning, that the efforts for its removal frequently cause retching and vomiting, and sometimes it cannot be dislodged at all until some food or drink has been taken.

Again, the offensive matter deposits itself in the nasal cavities in the shape of dry incrustations, which, in some cases, accumulate to such an extent as to form an actual plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort, often accompanied by a foul, fetid, putrescent discharge from the head, and the expulsion from the nostrils and throat of large masses of offensive matter or flakes of incrustations, greenish-yellow in color, purulent in character, and of an indescribable fetid and disgusting odor. Ulcerations are sometimes met with in such cases, which, if unchecked, may attack and destroy the bony structure of the nose, resulting in serious disfigurement of the face.

HAY FEVER—ROSE CATARRH.

In somes cases of catarrh violent asthmatic troubles and other distressing disturbances make their appearance at certain seasons of the year, usually when the roses are in bloom when it is known as Rose Catarrh, or during haying time when it is known as Hay Asthma or Hay Fever. During these attacks the catarrhal symptoms are very much aggrevated; there is a profuse watery and scalding discharge from the nostrils associated with a feeling of irritation and tickling in the nostrils and throat and violent paroxysms of sneezing. The eyes are red, inflamed, lachrymable and intolerant of light, pain and soreness is often felt at the root of the nose on the side of the face or above and between the eyes while violent spells of headache increase the existing misery. In fact so great is the suffering and distress at such times that the recurrence of these seasons is a constant source of dread and anxiety to the patient.

CATARRH OF THE THROAT.

In a large number of cases of Catarrh the throat is affected as well as the nasal passages and when such is the case a feeling of irritation, fullness, rawness, tenderness or pain is felt in the throat, increased upon pressure or while swallowing, and occasionally a distressing sensation is complained of, as if a hair or bristle or other foreign substance had found its way into the throat and lodged there. The mucous membrane is coated with a tough viscid discharge which provokes an almost constant desire of scraping, hemming or hawking while at times a disagreeable sensation of dryness is almost constantly present. In some cases the ability to swallow is sensibly impaired so that patients find it somewhat difficult to force down the food and are troubled occasionally with paroxysms of choking. A sense of fatigue of the throat is also often complained of especially after the persistent use of the voice in speaking or singing or after meal-time.

The voice is always more or less affected in such cases, becoming hoarse, weak, or cracked, and occasionally it is so impaired that it degenerates into a mere whisper.

COUGH

Of variable severity is often present, sometimes of a mere hacking character, but occasionally of a very severe and troublesome nature, accompanied by wandering pains, and other uncomfortable sensations in the chest, together with great debility and progressive emaciation. In fact so alarming are these symptoms in some cases that they are apt to be mistaken for those of tubercular disease, and many a case of Catarrh that came under my observation had been pronounced consumption even by experienced physicians and vainly treated as such, while all the symptoms rapidly disappeared as soon as the treatment was directed to the eradication of the Catarrh.

OBSTRUCTED BREATHING.

In many cases of Catarrh the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities becomes permanently swollen and thickened, causing the nose to be stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and occasionally on both, rendering nasal respiration difficult or impossible and giving rise to a peculiar "snuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by a feeling of heaviness, weight, compression or pain above and between the eyes and violent paroxysms of sneezing. In all such cases great susceptibility is experienced to sudden changes of the weather, damp air having a special tendency to increase the difficulty, often to such an extent as to bring on difficult breathing and regular attacks of asthma.

MOUTH BREATHING.

In consequence of the obstructed condition of the nostrils the patient is obliged to breathe, more or less, through the mouth, a practice fraught with very dangerous consequences, for a current of cold and impure air thus constantly traverses the air passages, and with all its irritating qualities is conveyed into the delicate structure of the lungs, while disease germs of every kind may thereby readily find their way directly into the blood and circulation. The evil effects of this condition are intensified at night, when persons so affected are obliged to sleep with the mouth wide open. Under such circumstances sleep is not only restless and broken, but unrefreshing, while at the same time the system is more defenseless and less able to resist the unfavorable influences in operation. In children the consequences of mouth breathing are still more disastrous. The lungs are not properly expanded in such cases, and in consequence thereof growth is retarded. A decided tendency is manifested to attacks of diphtheria, croup, quinsy, and other dangerous throat diseases, as well as to earache and subsequent deafness. Children who are forced, by the obstructed condition of the nostrils, to breathe habitually through the mouth, present quite a characteristic appearance. The features are pinched, the shoulders are stooping, and the sides of the chest are retracted. The countenance has a dull, stupid expression, the upper teeth are usually irregular and liable to early decay, and that deformity of the chest known as pigeon breast is often owing to this abnormal habit.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

In nearly every case of Catarrh the breath is more or less tainted, and sometimes it is so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Again, cases are occasionally met with in which the stench is really overpowering and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus a person affected with catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own creation, and inhales a poisonous effluvia with every breath.

IMPAIRED SMELL AND TASTE.

A frequent effect of catarrh is the impairment or loss of smell. In the majority of severe cases, or those of long standing, the sense of smell is somewhat blunted; in others, only strong and decided odors make an impression, and in others still it is entirely destroyed.—Cases are met with occasionally in which it is perverted so that some unpleasant imaginary odor is constantly complained of. One patient so affected was constantly troubled by the offensive smell of burnt leather, and the life of another was made miserable by the imaginary smell of rotten fish.

When smell is materially impaired, the sense of taste also becomes more or less blunted, losing its delicacy and acuteness. In some cases of catarrh it even becomes affected independently of smell, and occasionally it is entirely lost, so that even sugar cannot be distinguished from salt. How much such a condition of things will interfere with the appetite and digestion can be readily imagined.

AURAL CATARRH—DEAFNESS.

Catarrh is so apt to spread from the nasal passages into the middle ears that it forms one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Indeed, all aurists of repute recognize the fact, that were it not for Catarrh and throat affections, we would have but very few cases of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with Catarrh for any length of time has quite or absolutely normal hearing. With some the hearing suffers at first only with each accession of cold or becomes suddenly obstructed while the nose is violently blown, but by degrees these spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. In others the deafness commences insidiously and increases slowly but gradually until all hearing is lost without the manifestation of any symptoms calculated to alarm the patient. Noises in the head of every conceivable description are also apt to make their appearance, adding materially to the existing distress.

WEAK AND WATERY EYES.

The mucous membrane of the nostrils extends through the tear passages to the eyes, where it lines the eyelids and covers the anterior portion of the eyeballs. Through this channel the catarrhal inflammation is often transmitted to the eyes, obstructing the tear duct and inflaming the eyes or eyelids. In such cases the tears overflow the cheeks, or the eyes are weak and water upon the slightest exposure to the cold or wind. The eyes are thus kept in a constant condition of discomfort, irritation and distress, predisposing to more serious disorders, from which the loss of sight itself might result. Experience has proved that many chronic inflammatory disorders of the eye owe their origin and persistency entirely to the effects of catarrh, and cannot be cured without the removal of the catarrh itself.

GASTRIC CATARRH-DYSPEPSIA.

Disorders of digestion are not an uncommon consequence of catarrh, owing to the large amount of offensive secretion which is constantly conveyed to the stomach by the food and drink, or is otherwise swallowed, causing irritation of that organ and the intestines, while the saliva and other secretions of the glands of the mouth are wasted in expectoration, and become deteriorated in quality from the catarrhal disease. In consequence of this the appetite becomes impaired or deranged, the tongue is coated, a bad and unpleasant taste in the mouth is experienced, and dyspepsia, with its thousand ills, makes its appearance, which nothing but the judicious treatment of the catarrh can effectually alleviate.

HEAD-ACHE

is a frequent symptom and result of Catarrh. Sometimes it merely amounts to a feeling of weight, fullness and discomfort above and between the eyes, but occasionally actual and severe pain manifests itself on top or back of the head, in the temples, or in the face, resembling neuralgia in its intensely painful character, assaulted at times with severe spells of dizziness and fullness of the head.—Severe and persistent pains in and about the head which resists all remedial measures often yields like a charm to applications directed to the diseased condition of the nasal cavities and disappears with the removal of the catarrh.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENT.

Catarrh, being located so close to the nerve centre, the brain, almost invariably exercises a pernicious influence upon the nervous system, and this we find daily verified in our practice. Evidence to that effect manifests itself in defective power of attention, weakness of memory, and a general unfeeblement of the mental faculties. The patient cannot accomplish his usual mental tasks without a pronounced and painful effort, and finds a persistant effort to concentrate his attention or to follow a fixed line of thought, productive of headache, dizziness, confusion of ideas and excessive fatigue. At times he finds himself completely disqualified for any occupation requiring the active exercise of his intellectual powers. Headache and pain is also a frequent symptom and result of catarrh. Sometimes it merely amounts to a feeling of weight, fullness and discomfort above and between the eyes, but occasionally actual and severe pain manifests itself on top or back of the head, in the temples or in the face, resembling neuralgia in its intensely painful character.

ASTHMA.

A frequent result of catarrh is the development of asthma with all its distressing consequences. In some cases the asthmatic trouble can be traced to the direct extension of the Catarrhal disease into the bronchial tubes, but in others it is owing entirely to reflex nervous irritation arising from the diseased condition of the nasal cavities. Owing to this fact many cases of asthma cannot be successfully reached except by treatment directed to the nasal cavities and in the worst case of asthma which ever came under my observation, a case which had made the rounds of the New York medical celebrities without appreciable benefit, succeeded in effecting a complete cure by appropriate local treatment of the nasal cavities alone, and without a single dose of internal medicine, and the same success attended a number of similar cases.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

By far the most serious consequence of Catarrh is the development of Consumption. The great mortality arising from diseases of the respiratory organs is a conceded fact, but it is not generally understood that nearly all the graver diseases of the lower air passages take their origin and rise from Catarrh and affections of the throat, and yet such is the case. A neglected Catarrh of the head speedily extends itself to the throat, from the throat the irritation is carried onward and downward towards the bronchial tubes and once arrived there none can tell when tubercles may form or how soon bronchitis may end in consumption. These pernicious results take place so frequently that the highest medical authorities of the day agree in considering Catarrh as one of the chief and most frequent causes of Consumption. Some contend that it has a powerful tendency to rouse into fatal activity any latent predisposition which may lurk in the system favorable in the development of tubercular diseases, while others regard Catarrh as the very first manifestation of Consumption in itself. All sides admit that a diseased condition of the nasal passages and throat seriously impairs the functions of the lungs and ultimately lays the foundation to pulmonary troubles. Nor can we wonder at such results when we take the nature of Catarrh into consideration.

Its entire tendency is injurious to the lungs and detrimental to health. The delicate structure of the mucous membrane lining the air-passages is kept in a constant state of irritation, inflammation and discomfort and every breath of air which is inhaled is forced to pass over a fevered surface constantly bathed in a morbid and offensive discharge, whilst often the nasal cavities are so obstructed by the thickened condition of its lining membrane that the patient is obliged to breath through the mouth. In either case the air is impure, unhealthy and at times positively noxious, and this alone is sufficient to produce consumption. We know from experience that a full supply of fresh air is indispensible to the well being of the respiratory organs. It is a well established fact for instance that cows shut up in stalls and all caged animals deprived of pure air, are apt to become tubercular and die of Consumption. Aside from its pernicious effects upon the lungs Catarrh exercises a depressing, debilitating and enervating effect upon the entire system, under the continued influence of which the strongest constitution will in time break down. The patient is unable to endure, resist or defy the changes in the weather and temperature and other unfavorable influences and thus one by one the vital powers give way. The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive, and in spite of the utmost care, becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subject to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner Catarrh spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat and lower air passages until, encroaching further and further, it finally reaches the lungs and ends in Consumption. This lamentable result takes place so frequently that it exhibits in a most forcible manner the great importance of attending to the Catarrhal disease, while it is yet confined to the nasal cavities and throat. To disregard this warning is to invite the fatal threads of the most deadly scourge known to the human race, whereas a judicious course of treatment employed in time wards off this source of danger by uprooting the Catarrhal disease and restoring the affected parts to their normal condition.

TREATMENT AND CURE.

Having shown the offensive character of catarrh, the variety of forms under which it may appear, the dangerous complications to which it gives rise and the pernicious effects it exercises over the entire system, it will be readily admitted that its proper treatment is a matter of paramount importance. Unfortunately the disease shows no tendency to spontaneous recovery, but, on the contrary, when once established, retains its hold with singular tenacity, and constantly extends itself further and further beyond its original limits until it often becomes destructive of life itself. And yet many sufferers neglect their condition altogether and others trust to the tender mercies of some of the numerous catarrh remedies of the day, without realizing the dangers to which they expose themselves, for some of these nostrums are of a very irritating character, and are calculated to produce irreparable mischief. Cases have repeatedly come under my notice where serious inflammation of the cavities of the ears and head followed the use of some of these applications, impairing or destroying the hearing, and endangering life itself. Not long since the fact was telegraphed all over the country that Mr. J. C. Forbes, the celebrated Canadian artist, was attacked with hemorrhage from the nose, and was rapidly bleeding to death after injecting, for the relief of his catarrh, a patent medicine, which had so eaten away the coating of the arteries that they burst. More recently still, the N. Y. Sun contained an account of another case where such excruciating pain followed the insufflation of another preparation of this kind as to produce insanity.

Even the snuffling up of salt water, harmless as it may appear and extensively as it is practiced, is occasionally followed by disastrous results, and many a case of deafness can be directly traced to its injudicious use. It is well for the people to understand that the effectual removal of catarrh requires skillful and systematic treatment, administered by those qualified for the task by the necessary training and experience.

To the investigation of catarrh in every form and variety I have devoted the energies of a lifetime, and have made its proper treatment a special study. From an abundance of facts gathered during an extensive practical experience, I have developed and originated a system of treatment entirely my own, which is a successful fact itself, and permanently eradicates every vestige of the disease. The applications cause neither pain, distress nor discomfort; and can therefore be readily administered to children of tender age or to the most nervous and timid person.

Dr. Lighthill can be daily consulted from 9 to 4, and 7 to 8, evenings, at his office No. 106 Touro street, corner of Mount Vernon on

Deafness, Catarrh, Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs and all Chronic and Obstinate Complaints.

His method of treatment is entirely his own, and is admitted to be a great and important advance in medical science. By its aid he has effected radical and permanent cures in cases of Deafness and Discharges from the ear of long standing and the most severe character; in Catarrh in its most offensive and obstinate forms, in the various disorders of the Throat and Air passages, in persistent hoarseness and loss of voice, in Asthma of the most troublesome nature, in Chronic Bronchitis, Pulmonary troubles and in Consumption in its various stages of development. Many of these cures were effected in cases which had been abandoned as beyond the reach of medical skill.

With equal success Dr. Lighthill treats every form of obstinate, chronic or obscure diseases. His treatment re-vitalizes the whole system, builds up broken-down constitutions and enriches the blood. In cases of nervous or physical prostration a permanent cure is speedily effected.

In proof of these statements, Dr. Lighthill is in possession of a mass of evidence from living witnesses of the highest character and standing, which he will cheerfully submit to those interested. A candid opinion will invariably be given as to the probability of a cure and no case will be accepted for treatment which does not offer a reasonable chance of success. While far from professing to perform impossibilities, Dr. Lighthill may safely say that patients under his care will receive every benefit guaranteed by science, skill and an extensive experience of over thirty years uninterrupted practice.

Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 evenings.

Newport County News.

MIDDLETOWN.

A matter in which Middletown has a particular interest; By joint resolutions of the General assembly passed at the May session, senator George H. Olney of Hopkinton and senator William L. Sisson of Portsmouth with Representatives Lewis B. Smith of Barrington, William A. Stedman of Newport and John R. Hicks of Tiverton were appointed a Special Committee, to take into consideration the petition of the E. I. Stone Bridge Commissioners, to have the state assume the cost of maintaining the Stone Bridge at Howland's Ferry, and all other matters pertaining to the maintenance of said Bridge, and to report at the January session, what action, if any, should be taken by the state relative thereto. This Committee gave a hearing in the matter some weeks ago at Tiverton, when the Bridge was viewed and at which there were present the Commissioners from the several towns now hold to keep up said Bridge. This Committee will give another hearing at the State House in Newport, in a few weeks. This is a matter in which Middletown has a particular interest. For the last fifteen years she has been required to pay one fifth of the expense of supporting the Bridge, which in some years amounted to hundreds of dollars, with no corresponding advantages to her citizens, several attempts have been heretofore made to secure a readjustment of the scale of liability but without any result. The citizens of Middletown should not fail to be present at the next meeting of the committee, and improve the opportunity to emphasize the unjust and inequitable arrangment resulting from the present law, providing for the maintenance of the bridge in question, and to impress upon the minds of the committee, the duty of the General Assembly so to amend the present law as to render it accordant with the fundamental principles of the constitution, which declare that the public burdens should be evenly and fairly distributed. Sachnest Beach again to the front. We are credibly informed that a paper is being circulated among the tax-payers of Middletown for signatures, the purport of which is to protest against any further expenditure of the public money in prosecuting or defending suits about said beach and the exercise of rights thereon. It is intended to present this paper to the town meeting to be held on November 2, When the whole beach matter will be brought up for a fresh review, some of the tax-payers have grown weary of litigation and the slow going process of the law and would seem disposed to throw away what has been attained thus far after a large outlay of money.

At the Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday after a sermon by the pastor on "Fraternal Covenants," two were received on probation, three baptised, and two received in full connection from probation. To-morrow there will be preaching in this church afternoon and evening. Afternoon subject, "Importance of Bible Study," evening "Who are the Fools?"

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., who though an American by birth, is strangely enough an extreme Tory, and so ashamed of his origin that in the Parliamentary Directory he gives his native place as "Plymouth" simply, leaving those who know no better to suppose that the English city is meant, instead of the Massachusetts town, the haven of the early Mayflower.

The launching of the new steam yacht Aiva, which is being built for W. K. Vanderbilt, at Wilmington, Del., has been postponed for two weeks.

OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13,

Fashionable Event of the Season!

Success of Both Hemispheres!

ARTHUR REHAN'S COMPANY

—IN—

"Nancy & Co."

Season 1883-84	"7-20-8"
" 1884-85	"7-20-8"
" 1885-86	"A Night Off"
" 1886-87	"Nancy & Co."

Every performance will be as heretofore under the personal supervision of MR. ARTHUR REHAN.

D.L. Cummings,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, &c.

146 THAMES ST.

Sole agent in Newport for the Columbus Watches.

REGULAR SALE OF FURNITURE

Every Thursday at Aquidneck Hall, Mill street, commencing Sept. 16, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Will be sold Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Crockery, Glass and Tin Ware, China, Tables, Rugs, etc. Persons having goods to dispose of can send them each day previous to sale from 8 until 5.30 o'clock. Inspection every Wednesday.

THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

FRUIT * JARS.

Mason's Fruit Jars, Lightning Fruit Jars,

IN PINTS, QUARTS AND HALF-GALLONS.

JELLY TUMBLERS WITH TIN TOPS.

Patent Covered Milk Bottles.

—ALSO—

THE NEW PATENT GLASS PAIL WITH TIN TOP

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—BY—

WARREN & WOOD.

287 & 289 Westminster St. Hoppin Homestead Building.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

Special Notice,

Grand Fall and Winter Opening of French

Pattern Bonnets and Hats

And Choice Selection of Millinery Novelties on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 4th, 5th and 6th.

A cordial invitation is herewith extended to the ladies of Newport and vicinity to our Grand Opening on the above dates.

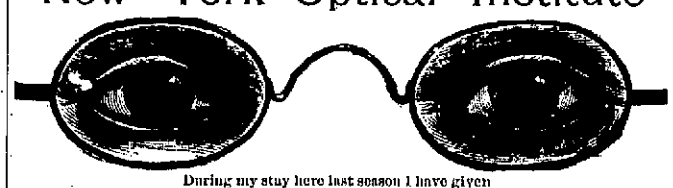
M. SCHREIER

143 THAMES STREET.

Imperfect Sight

CORRECTED AT THE

New York Optical Institute



During my stay here last season I have given

PERFECT SIGHT

to more than half the spectacle wearing public of Newport. Having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, and being familiar with the changes and defects causing imperfect sight, I am enabled to prescribe glasses upon strict

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

My stock of Spectacles and Eye Glasses is made of the best material, and nothing but what will prove comfortable, and a benefit to the wearer. Knowing that there are many here whose eyes require the services of a

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,

I ask with the greatest confidence that I offer my services, and hope to confer upon them the benefits derived from properly fitted glasses. I have also a fine line of

Opera, Field, Marine and Race Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magnifying Glasses, Compasses, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Cameras, Batteries, etc.

Chas. D. Mueller,

DOWNING BLOCK, BELLEVUE AVENUE.

SEASIDE MARKET,

292 THAMES., Near Post Office.

W. S. LAWTON, - - - Proprietor.

DEALER IN

Choice Meats, Poultry, Game,

Tongues, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, and everything for a First-Class Table. Families Supplied and Orders called for Daily by Responsible Men. Goods promptly delivered. Agent for J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter. Connected by Telephone.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CANNEL COAL.

—ALSO—

OAK AND HICKORY WOOD FOR OPEN GRATES,

Southern and Eastern Pine Wood for Kindlings.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER'S.

PERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES ST.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Charles W. Anthony (and Mary J. Anthony in release of dower) to Martha A. D. Brown (now Martha A. D. Spooner) dated September 5th, 1879, and recorded in Volume 16, at pages 228 and 229 of the Mortgage Land Evidence of Newport in Rhode Island:

Said mortgagee will sell at public auction, at the land hereinafter described, on **Monday the 13th day of September, A. D. 1886,** at twelve o'clock, noon (the condition of said mortgage having been broken), all the right, title and interest which said Charles had at the time of the execution of said mortgage (with the right of dower of said Mary) in or to that parcel of land in said city of Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded Northerly on Sisson's Wharf; Easterly on land formerly of Silas Sisson; Northerly again on said last mentioned land; Easterly again on land formerly of Stanton Babcock; Southerly on land of George Scott; Easterly again on land of George Scott; Southerly again on Waite's Wharf; and Westerly on the harbor of Newport; said bounded premises being the same property granted in and by the said mortgage, which is hereby made part hereof.

Said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that she intends to bid for said property at said sale.

Newport, August 12, 1886. 8-14-4w

The above sale was on September 13th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the land above described, adjourned to **MONDAY, October 4th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon,** at the same land.

The above sale was on October 4th, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, on the land above described, **again adjourned to MONDAY, October 25th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon,** at the same land.

THOMAS BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Fall Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8th, Examination of candidates for admission TUESDAY, September 7th.

T. J. MORGAN, Principal, Providence, R. I.

H. W. LADD & CO.

Cloak and Suit Room,

ENLARGED QUARTERS.

The Finest Show Room in New England.

A few special Garments for fall wear that are now attracting particular notice

Perfect Fitting Stylish Black Cloth Jackets from $5 to $7.

Perfect Fitting Stylish Tailor-Made Jackets, finer cloth, in small checks in the popular shades, Tan, Blue, Brown, Drab and Hair-Line Stripes, from $10 to $20.

Perfect Fitting Stylish Black Tailor Made Jackets, very fine cloth, with rich satin linings, from $11 to $20.

Ladies' Suits.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

50 Hair-Line Stripe Suits at $12.50, $15, $20 and $25. New material and very stylish.

Necessary alterations on all garments promptly made by experienced hands.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

Providence, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE

—AND—

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

I wish to call your attention to the fine lot of

Easy Chairs,

And a fine lot of

REED AND RATTAN CHAIRS.

Also a large variety of Fancy Center and Side Tables which will make a nice Christmas present. I have in stock a lot of Wall Cabinets which you cannot buy at any other store in the city. I wish to call your attention to the fine lot of

Silk Plushes and Mohair Plushes,

All of which I am selling at a reasonable price. I have Furniture Coverings of all kinds. Madras Lace of several new patterns. Call and get your first choice as they do not last long in stock.

H. J. JONES,

14 AND 18 MILL STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE FALL BLOCKS

—IN—

Brown and Black Stiff Hats

—FROM—

Topping, Maynard & Hobron.

Coachmen's Livery Suits,

White Flannel Pants

—AND—

Norfolk Jackets

—FROM—

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Fiske, Clarke & Flagg's

Driving Gloves

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

198 THAMES STREET.

Wilcox & Barlow's

Price List.

Laundry Soaps, etc.

Kendall's French Laundry Soap 6c. a bar, 17 bars for $1.

Kendall's Best of All 5c. a bar, 23 bars for $1.

Kendall's Dirt Killer 4c. a bar, 25 bars for $1.

Welcome Soap 5c. a bar, 23 bars for $1.

Ivory Soap 9c. a bar, 3 bars for 25c., 13 bars for $1.

Large Bars Soap 20c. each.

Pride of the Kitchen (Sand Soap) 5c. a bar.

Sapolio 10c. a bar, 3 bars for 25c.

Soapine 10c. per pkge.

Pearline 13c. pkge., 2 pkges. for 25c.

Ivorine 15c. pkge. A plated tea spoon with each package.

White and Imported Castile Soap.

A discount on Soap by the box.

Kerosene Oil 10c. per gal., 5 gals. for 45c.

Bush & Denslow's Premium Safety, the best oil in the market, 15c. per gal., 3 gals. for 40c., 5 gals. for 65c.

Pratt's Astral Oil 17c. a gal., 3 gals. for 50c.

Axle Grease 10c. a box, 3 boxes for 25c.

Mendleson's Concentrated Lye 1 lb. tins 12c. each.

Bixby's Blacking 10c. a box.

Bixby's Shoe Dressing 10c. a bottle

Richard's Blacking 9c. box.

Day & Martin's Blacking 12, 23 and 33c. per bottle.

Parlor Pride (Stove Polish) 12c. a bottle.

Parafine Wax Candles fours, sixes or twelves 17c. a set.

7-inch White Shades 15c. each.

Tubular Lantern Globes 10c. each, 3 for 25c.

We sell nearly everything in the line of household supplies, and our prices will be found the lowest, quality considered.

We are connected by telephone and all orders will receive prompt attention.

Wilcox & Barlow.

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY & SON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

174 & 176 Thames, cor. Mary St.

FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS.

Overcoatings and Pantaloon Goods

In all the new and desirable styles Tailoring in all its branches.

Miscellaneous.

Ready Made Clothing.

A large line all ready received and every day receiving new styles of

CLOTHING,

—FOR—

MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS

In all grades and prices to meet the wants of every one. Do not be afraid to examine our stock, for if you do you will be sure to buy. At

218 & 220 THAMES ST.

J. E. Seabury.

DO YOU

Want a Photograph to Please You?

Then just try at

HOLLOWAY'S,

Where no poor picture is allowed to leave his studio.

—CORNER—

Thames and Marlboro' Sts.

GEORGE W. FLAGG,

255 THAMES STREET,

BANKER,

Stock, Note, Real Estate, Mortgage and Business Broker.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

Real Estate bought and sold. Notes, Mortgages and Business places negotiated.

MONEY TO LOAN

on all kinds of personal property, also assignment of policemen's and firemen's wages.

Notary Public.

BARGAINS.

In order to reduce my stock of

Furniture and Wall Paper,

I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Call and secure bargains.

156 Thames Street,

STAFFORD BRYER.

HENRY D. SPOONER

(Successor to Gould & Son)

Merchant Tailor,

Chambers, Gas Building

179 THAMES STREET

Will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS with a carefully selected stock of

Fashionable & Seasonable Goods.

By close attention to business and an exact execution of orders, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage.

JOHN ALDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Franklin Street,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.

Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a specialty.

Liveries of every description made to order.

A NEW LINE OF

Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

Miscellaneous.

THE MAYFLOWER

For 1886. Ahead of all competitors. Mayflower square surface burner. Sought for by those who desire the best stove for 1886.

Mayflower Round Parlor Stoves

Being a double base heater, the hot air circulates both horizontally and perpendicularly, a combination in no other stove. All stoves fitted with

PATENT

Drawer Center Grates.

This stove is constructed on the very best principles in obtaining the largest amount of heat from the smallest quantity of coal, combined with ease, comfort and cleanliness in operation. A full line of

PARLOR, OFFICE AND HALL STOVES

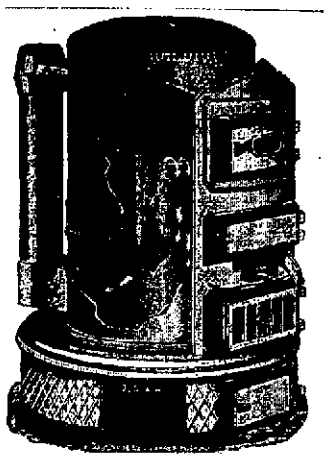
AT LOW PRICES.

GLENWOOD RANGES

Are the best working ranges in the market. Over 700 now in use in this city. For sale only by

Walsh Bros.

222 Thames St., Newport.



—THE—

WINTHROP

Wrought Iron Furnace

—BOTH—

BRICK SET and PORTABLE.

FIRST-CLASS SANITARY FURNACE.

DURABLE, POWERFUL, ECONOMICAL.

PERFECTLY GAS TIGHT.

NO OVERHEATED SURFACE.

More of them in operation in Newport than any other. The most popular furnace of the times. Has all modern improvements. Sold only by

Wm. K. Covell, Jr.,

Manufacturers' Sole Agent.

Furnaces of all kinds promptly repaired by experienced workmen.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having opened at

No. 56 Thames Street

A NEW

FISH MARKET

would announce to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that he has on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of

Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,

and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

THOMAS W. STEVENS,

No. 56 Thames street.

1-4-tf

Smoke

Old Mill

CIGARS.

Revival of this celebrated brand in a new size and style.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

J. D. Richardson & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

306 Thames and

2 Franklin Street.

Opp. Post Office.

Miscellaneous.

Farmers take Notice!

The Mowing Season at hand.

THE OLD IDEAS, good in their time, with the combination of new ones, perfect the mowers.

Steel, Steel, Steel Mowers!

THE NEW CHAMPION!

A Steel Mower resembling the Buckeye and Wood's, but of superior quality.

I offer the Buckeye and Wood's Mowers cheaper this year than ever before. Bring your CASH and it will surprise you to see how cheap you can buy a Mower.

REMEMBER! I MEAN "CHAMPION!" and put them out on the severest test or trial and guaranten it the best Side Cut Mower in the market to-day.

Agent for the Eureka, the only front cut mower made, the Tiger, Royal and Challenge Horse Rakes.

THE AMERICAN AND THOMAS HAY TEDDERS, prices lower than ever before.

Geo. A. Weaver,

19 & 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I

Who doth a razor keen employ,

Hath mind at ease, to life enjoy.

BUY A GOOD RAZOR!

One of those fine ones, and enjoy the luxury of

SHAVING YOURSELF.

Also a nice lot of

Ladies Gold Watches

AND

Silver Chatlaine Watches.

GOOD ONES AT LOW PRICES.

DENHAM'S 276 THAMES ST.

Phineas C. Clark,

CARRIAGE

AND

WAGON MAKER.

A Large Assortment of

Express, Order and Farm Wagons

on hand. Call and examine them and get prices. First class repairing, painting and varnishing done at short notice.

LONG WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

RHODE ISLAND

Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $800,000.

PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to checks at sight.

MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

All information furnished at this Company's office.

The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, in the settlement of estates, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.

W. H. LATHAM, Vice-President.

E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

F. S. WAITE,

AGENT FOR

Lewando's French Dye House,

BOSTON.

Goods called for and delivered. All kinds of garments dyed or cleansed in first-class order.

Butterick's Patterns for October.

FALL FASHIONS.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES

Dry and Fancy Goods.

293 Thames street.

Balloon

—AND—

Panoramic Views

—OF—

Narragansett Bay and its Border

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

A VERY FINE ROAD MAP

—OF THE—

Island of Rhode Island,

50 CENTS. at

Clarke's News Depot,

FREE LIBRARY BUILDING.

Farm and Family

Care of Fowls.

If birds are moulting and you wish to hurry the process separate them and feed well on stimulating food. Begin with a moderate allowance and gradually increase it, and then the birds will not suffer from overfeeding. Give meat or milk to supply material to counteract the waste that goes on while the feathers are coming out.

The drain on the system is excessive at that time, and generous living will do the bird more good than condition powders. Good food in plenty, and warm, agreeable, clean quarters must be provided to insure quick and successful moulting. By hastening the process the fowls are more vigorous, and will give a better result in eggs in winter and be in prime condition by the exhibition season.

Hempseed is a great help in feather formation, also a little sulphur. However, sulphur, after the month of August, must be used with great caution, as the evenings and mornings are often cold with heavy dews, and sulphur, by its action on the skin, predisposes the birds to feel keenly such changes of weather.

Good oats, peas and wheat are a better food for fowls during moulting than corn, as they contain more of the elements needed for the production of feathers. Again oats are a splendid food for keeping up animal vigor.

Do not neglect the growing chickens, for the pullets of the early maturing class will soon be laying. Those that have liberty need but two or three full meals a day, as they can pick up myriads of insects and seeds for some time to come. Ripe vegetable and fallen fruits are also good for them.

The approved breeding house has its nest boxes made with closed fronts, only a small opening being left at each end for fowls to get in and out, thus making the nests quite dark, which prevents egg-eating. The twenty inch space from nest to floor is of open slat work, slats three inches apart. Along this slat work in the hall is a galvanized iron water-trough eight inches from the floor extending entire length of hall from which fowls drink by reaching through slat work.

The buildings are ceiled on the outside with siding, under which is a lining of tarred felt. They are also ceiled inside with matched ceiling. The roofs are made of matched lumber, which is covered with tarred felt and then shingled, thus making them warm and proof against vermin. The floors of the poultry are always kept covered with several inches of dry straw and chaff, into which grain is thrown, thus making the hens scratch for a living. Each flock has a dust tub, also a trough divided into three compartments, in which is kept a constant supply of crushed oyster shells, bone meal, and charcoal.—Poultry Monthly.

Bee Notes.

It is now a good time to procure your fine Italian queens, for introducing such stock as you desire to become Italianized, always first capturing your old queen before you introduce the Italian queen.

Should you have a fine stock of your own from which to raise queens, I suggest you try your hand by first capturing the queen you wish to supersede, and kill her, leaving the stock queenless for eight days, then cut out and destroy all the queen cells and exchange a frame of fresh brood, with plenty of fresh eggs, from your fine stock, when the bees will again make a new set of cells and raise a queen from the fine queen.

Queen rearing is oftimes a perplexing business, and requires the greatest care in order to keep all matters straight. For instance, the drone question comes up as a matter of much importance, and cuts quite a figure in the purity of all our stock. Hence, I admonish one and all to beware of cheap queens.

At this season bees out have their curiosity quickly stirred up by the bee-keeper, who may unthinkingly drop a small amount of honey in or about the apiary, and thus start active robbing. Hence, we admonish one and all to be careful in keeping all things clean and the bits of honey well cared for.

If you have a few stocks which have become short of honey, you can feed in the top of your hive, at night, being careful to keep all openings well closed from outside robbers; and especially keep the main entrance reduced in size, so that one or two bees can pass out or in at one time.

I do not approve of raising queens in small, unclean hives. As a rule, they are not of much force, nor do they give good satisfaction. Having kept and managed bees forty-six years, I think I know whereof I speak.—J. M. Hicks, Indiana.

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Sheep will effectually clean up a field filled with weeds, briers, bushes and other rubbish, thereby saving much labor with the bush scythe, and by their droppings prepare the field for the plow.

Most farmers have learned that cut hay or even straw wet and sprinkled with meal is better feed for working horses than whole grain or hay. In this shape the nutriment in the feed is easily eaten and easily digested.

A calf will thrive on milk after the cream has been taken off. It is better fed to them sweet and warm. The cold milk taken from the creamery is not good. It chills the stomach and draws from the vitality of the animal to warm it.

No kind of sawdide except of clover, of which the root forms the principal part, is worth anything as manure. Of grain crops, especially, neither the saw-dide above ground nor the root below it is worth regarding as a fertilizer. If the straw or grain sawdide can be burned it is no waste to make this disposal of it.

In sowing grain the seedman will catch his pre-adjusted fist or fingers full of each caste but with grass seed, chiefly and of less momentum—no matter how smartly it is flirted—a caste may serve for six short steps and twice as many horizontal traverses of the arm with many screwing shakes of the intelligent hand in each.

The sower's step is best learned by practice. Load a willing lad with a peck, or a half a bushel of rye, in a shaker pail or a loose pail-basket, or a bag slung around his neck, and it won't take him long—if he has any gumption—to find out that the right arm swings truest and surest when the weight of the body is thrown on the left leg—or *vice versa*, if he's left handed.

In the gray of the morning the light is just right for the seeding business. The footsteps of the seedman imprinted in the soft loam, breaking the deep lines of the harrow, or, the finer wake in the lush, serve well to guide each casting, and the finest seed can be seen on the ground when it is dark with dew. After the sun comes up and grows hot as blazes the work cannot be done half as well.

In laying down eggs for winter use see to it that the shell is entirely clean. The shell is porous, and if any filth is attached to it, no matter how carefully it is handled otherwise, the egg will spoil. Any means that will exclude the air is sufficient. Packing in salt does not leave the egg so good for winter as keeping in lime water or coating with varnish, but is a good way, because so easy, when eggs are to be kept only a short time.

It is possible by putting potatoes in a cool place to keep a few over until the second year, but it will not pay or be practicable on a large scale. Even if potatoes are kept from sprouting there is considerable loss of weight from drying out, and the second spring, if left so long, they are scarcely fit for either planting or eating. We are practically dependent each year for our seed potatoes on the crop grown the previous season.

It is too common a practice in many farmers' families to burn the feathers of fowls killed for the table, under the idea that they are not worth saving. Chicken feathers are quite valuable. They do not make so soft a bed as those of the goose or duck, but are superior for pillows where too much elasticity is not healthful nor comfortable. They have, beside, too much material value to be wasted, being very rich in ammonia. The coarser feathers should be thrown into the manure heap, where their decomposition will add largely to its value.

Permanent meadow and merely alternate meadow, are very different things in regard to the choice of grass seeds. The farmer—half gardener—who keeps his grass-land all the time steadying under the plow, needn't trouble himself about the permanent grasses. He wants grass he can kill easily. He'd better stick to timothy, wheat, oats, barley, corn and the millets. Still he might as well be studying the permanent, more permanent and the everlasting grasses, against the time when he may not care about coating round so for exercise and would like to see things greener and quieter about him.

The rule that young animals gain more rapidly in proportion to the food consumed has an apparent exception in young pigs. As soon as old enough to be fed they are given a diet so plentiful and so rich that their weak digestive organs are heavily overtasked. This is especially true where corn is the staple feed, as it is in large sections of the country. Corn, as a main feed, should be tabooed until they are a year old. By this time their digestive organs will acquire power to digest even the richest food. If fed while young with oats or barley meal in the summer and a little corn meal as cold weather approaches, the pig's health will be unimpaired and his largest gain made while young.

About the quantity of seed per acre? Well, the good seedman is not a careless and a lavish, but a rather close calculating person. He works by the rule of thumb and fingers though. He wants enough seed close by him to cover his ground with, according to the condition of the soil, light or heavy, rich or poor, and the chances of the birds or his neighbor's chickens picking it up; with a thought of whether it is going to be covered right off and will rain to-morrow. If it's rye, he'll say in general he uses about three pecks to an acre. But if the land is the quick rich laird which rye loves, sure not to winter kill, he might get over it with four quarts or even a peck less per acre, especially (thinking to himself) if his questioners kept out of the way while he sowing.

Receipts for the Table.

APPLE PRESERVES.—Peel and weigh ten pounds of apples; stew them in a pan, with one pint of water; when they are quite tender put in eight pounds of powdered sugar, two ounces ground ginger, the juice and grated rind of four or five lemons; let it boil half an hour or more, stirring it all the time, then put it in the small jars or molds.

PRESERVED CUCUMBERS.—Split the cucumbers and extract the seeds. Let them remain for three days in salt and water. Put them now into cold water, with a small quantity of alum, and boil them till tender. Drain them and allow them to lie in a thin syrup for two days, then take them out, boiling the syrup again, and pour it over the cucumbers, repeating this operation twice more. Now boil some clarified sugar until, when a spoonful or it is taken up and blown through, small sparks of sugar will fly from it; put the cucumbers into this and let them simmer five minutes. Leave them until the next day, when the whole must be boiled up again, and afterward put by for use.

TOMATO SWEETMEATS.—Scald and remove the skin, slice them thinly and stew them in sugar like other preserves, using the best kind of sugar—three-quarters of a pound for a pound of tomatoes.

PEACHES DRIED WITH SUGAR.—Peel yellow peaches; cut them from the stones in one piece, allow two pounds of sugar for six pounds of the fruit; make a syrup of three quarters of a pound of sugar and a little water, put in the peaches and let them stay till they are quite clear, take them up carefully on a dish and set them in the sun to dry. Strew powdered sugar over on all sides, a little at a time, and if any syrup is left remove them to fresh dishes. When they are quite dry lay them lightly in a jar with a little sugar between each layer.

SWEET TOMATO PICKLE.—One peck of green tomatoes and six large onions, sliced. Sprinkle with one cupful of salt and let them stand over night. In the morning drain. Add to the tomatoes two quarts of water and one quart of vinegar. Boil fifteen minutes; then drain again, and throw this vinegar and water away. Add to the pickle two pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, two of allspice, two of ginger, two of mustard, two of cinnamon, and one teaspoonful of cayenne, and boil fifteen minutes.

CHOPPED PICKLE.—One peck of green tomatoes, two quarts of onions and two of peppers. Chop all fine, separately, and mix, adding three cupfuls of salt. Let them stand over night, and in the morning drain well. Add half a pound mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of ground allspice, two of ground cloves and one ounce of grated horseradish. Pour over it three quarts of boiling vinegar.

CURRANT.—Two quarts of brandy to a pound and a half of brown sugar cut-ely, and an ounce and a half fresh Seville orange peel pared as clean from any white as possible; let them infuse six weeks in an earthern jar, stirring every two or three days till the sugar candy is dissolved; filter through blotting paper, and bottle.

PRESERVED PEARS.—Pare, cut in half and core pears, boil them nearly tender in water, keeping them covered. When done, take half pound sugar to one pound pears, and make syrup. While pears are boiling, slice a lemon in very thin and a little green ginger root. Add to syrup, pears, ginger root and lemon. Cook till done.

SPICED GRAPES.—Five pounds of fruit, four pounds of sugar (brown), one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful cloves, allspice, a little pepper; cook slowly three or four hours.

PLUM JAM.—To every one pound plums allow three-quarter pound loaf sugar, divide the plums, taking out the stones and place on two large dishes; pound roughly some sugar and sprinkle on the plums and let them remain for one day, then put into a preserving-pan and stand by the fire to simmer gently for half an hour, boil rapidly for another fifteen minutes; the scum must be removed as it rises, and the jam stirred all the time it is boiling; crack some of the stones and add a few of the kernels before the jam is quite cooked, as these improve the flavor greatly.

The Opal Craze.

During the past few days have been seen a number of brilliant Hungarian opals mounted to order for ladies well known in New York society. Some of these were set in rings. A single opal, showing vivid and various colors and surrounded by diamonds, is recalled as one of the most beautiful finger rings seen this season. An unusually large opal, exhibiting a bright fiery flame of colors, was seen in a pendant made to represent a butterfly, the opal forming the body of the moth, the wings being a glittering profusion of limpid diamonds. In addition to these opals mounted by special order, are specimens set in rings, brooches and bracelets, and in stock by all leading houses. Dealers in fine gems have imported fine opals in larger numbers than before in many years, and these are being mounted in attractive designs for the fall and winter trade.]—Jeweler's Circular.

Ribbons in Millinery.

High narrow bows of gros grain ribbon remain the general fashion for trimming bonnets and also hats. The object of the milliners is to arrange these in new ways, such as clusters of three loops of graduated lengths each of different color placed in layers that fold over and show the coupled loops in their edges, thus bringing six rows of looped edges together, and producing charming combinations of color; forked ends also in clusters of three are parts of these bows, and such colors are chosen as gray, heliotrope and rosewood together, or else brown, yellow and heliotrope, or Salamanba blue, rosewood and peach blossom.

Hints for the Eyes.

Keep a shade on your lamp or gas burner.

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, moonlight, or on cloudy days.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, window or door.

It is best to let the light fall from above, obliquely, over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that, on first awakening the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub your eyes, that moment stop using them.

Never begin to read, write or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger; it is the speediest ointment in the world; then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

The Roll of Weddings.

At the end of the first year comes the cotton wedding.

At two years comes the paper.

At three the leather.

At the close of the five comes the wooden.

At the seventh anniversary the friends assemble at the woolen.

At ten comes the tin.

At twelve years the silken and fine linen.

At fifteen the crystal wedding.

At twenty the friends gather with the china.

At twenty-five the married couple that have been true to their vows for a quarter of a century are rewarded with silver gifts. From this period forward the tokens of esteem become rapidly more valuable.

When the thirtieth anniversary is reached they are presented with pearls.

At the fortieth comes rubies.

At the fiftieth occurs the golden wedding.

Beyond that time the aged couple are allowed to enjoy their many gifts in peace.

If, however, by any possibility they should reach their seventy-fifth anniversary, they are presented with the rarest gifts to be obtained, at the celebration of their diamond wedding.

Fashion's Fancies.

The newest shopping bag is the best of all, the purse-monnaie is inside, the slit for handkerchief outside; has strap to fasten in front, with a tiny pocket-book for change, car tickets, etc.

Fancy pocket-books are made of bright scarlet English morocco, with corners and clasp of dull old silver.

The flexible open purses, both the long with double rings and the oval shape with clasp and chain (the latter inclined for changes), are still favorites; the gold is perfectly lovely.

Then those crocheted of purse twist may be found in any and every color, those of black mingled with mauve being very stylish for light mourning.

The tassels and rings, clasp with chain, can also be purchased in gold, silver or steel, so one can crochet and mount a purse to please herself.

In fact the attractions are many; those of grace or lisse have taken the fancy; they can be procured to match the dress. The steel-colored sticks are seen from end to end, through the garnet some are edged with lace, others are diagonally painted in Watteau landscapes or Japanese designs and all are lovely.

Then come the suede-leather fans, so soft, so sandaly; these are in black suede, in white suede, and for young ladies every color to match the dress.

A very lovely but costly fan is made, the frame of a gaudy wood and covered with natural flowers. To send one's fan to the florist to be repaired, the same as one sends one's boots or hats, is really an addition to the expense of living.

HOW OFTEN.

We see some young man who has spoiled his manly and natural health by excesses, and before 30 years of age is all broken down and prayer out and "I will such cases I prescribe nature's tonic and specific, Sulphur Bitters. They supply iron for the blood, strengthen the nerves, and are successful in nine cases out of ten.—Old Physician.

KNOW THYSELF. By reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kibbler, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterport, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

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A Few Earnest Words.

Does anyone who reads these lines feel tired or nervous? Have you despondent feelings? Is your appetite sometimes poor and again voracious? Do you notice brick-dust at the bottom of a vessel on the top of the fluids you pass? Are these fluids scant at times and plentiful at others? Do you have headaches once in a while? If you have these feelings, DO YOU KNOW WHAT THEY MEAN? Your kidneys are diseased!!! It may be only the beginning, but if not taken in time, Bright's Disease, and death in its most horrible form will be the end. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO TRIFLE WITH THEM.

MR. JOHN W. TURNER, an aged veteran, of Wakefield, Mass., neglected these symptoms and was brought to Death's door. He took HUNT'S REMEDY, and is well to-day.

MRS. ALEXANDER L. NICHOLAS, of Phenix, R. I., and a descendant of General Nathaniel Greene, was so near the grave her breath only came in gasps, but she was restored to health by using HUNT'S REMEDY.

THE WIFE of CAPTAIN S. CHESTERSON, master of the well known steamer Kanawha, had a large cyst painful swelling in the side, which was the size of a human. It entirely disappeared after using HUNT'S REMEDY. Captain Chesterson himself was cured of terrible Catarrh of the Bladder by the same means.

These are only a few of many wonderful cases showing that HUNT'S REMEDY does cure the worst of all known diseases.

Do not, however, delay. Observe the first symptoms and act promptly. You will certainly escape awful suffering and possibly death itself. For sale by all dealers.

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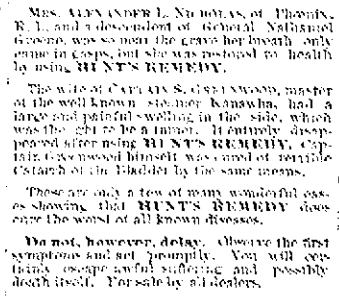

Rev. A. A. Drake, Waterford, N. Y., and New York City, Evangelist, writes: "Having been afflicted with Eczema for years, and having tried many remedies without relief, I was induced to try Palmer's Skin-Success. I am happy to say that it has entirely cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers."

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I have in connection with my stable a Ladies' Waiting Room fitted up expressly for the accommodation of Lady customers who may favor me with their patronage.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It Cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

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FOR SALE LOW

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—OR—

Good Notes Which Will Be

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2 New Dennett Jump Seat Carryalls.

3 New Extension Top Carryalls,

Set low to the ground and extra lined. Warranted in every way.

6 New Phaeton Top Buggies.

4 New Side Bar Top Buggies,

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4 New Democrat Wagons,

Extra Make and Warranted.

2 New Standing Top Carryalls,

Handsome and Light.

1 Very Nice Light Victoria,

New Last Season.

1 Very Nice Victoria,

Painted black. Cost $800. Will sell the same for $500.

2 Single Canopy Phaetons, 2d-Hand.

1 Double Straw Seat Phaeton with Canopy,

Made by DURHAM & WINTER, in good order.

4 2d-Hand Top Buggies.

3 2d-Hand Extension Top Carryalls.

3 2d-Hand 6-Seated Double Carriage.

1 2d-Hand Pony or Children's Carriage,

Will carry six children and can use a very small horse. The carriage is lined wih Corderoy, all ready to use and cheap.

Also several other carriages which I will sell cheap. Anyone in want it will pay them to look over my stock before purchasing as I want very much to reduce stock.

A.L. Burdick,

PAINT SHOP

382 SPRING STREET,

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TOOTH BRUSHES

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Prevents the Hair from Falling, Cleansing and Invigorating to the Scalp. Tonic and Stimulating to the Growth of the Hair. Cools the Head, and as a Dressing, Soft and Brilliant to Effect!

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A Sure and Reliable Remedy for Piles. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent to any address on receipt of Price and five cents in stamps for postage. Manufactured only by Anglo-American Suppository Co., Office 104 Thames Street, Newport R. I. P. O. Box 436.

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AGE FROM 4 TO 10.

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9 Suits, all wool, @ $2.00. — 5 Suits do. @ $2.50
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Warranted all wool and at prices mentioned. Not one half of the valuation. Gas Light Building. 4-3

AUG. GOFFE.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

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Newport Hard Wax Polish.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

First fill the wood with some good filler after the filling has been rubbed off the surface, allow it ten hours to dry, then rub on a coat of the polish with a piece of cloth; let it stand ten or fifteen minutes, and polish by rubbing briskly with a stiff brush, with a woolen cloth or felt. For carved work the polish can be thinned with Turpentine, and applied with a brush. Never use the Polish over oil that is not dry. The Polish can be used without filling, with a good effect.

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Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc., and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor.

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HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

It is a medicinal preparation, and, at the same time, an elegant and cleanly toilet article. Its action upon the scalp is healthful. It nourishes the glands which support the hair, and causes thin, dry hair to become thick, soft, and vigorous. It restores the color of youth to locks which have become faded with age or disease; and relieves and cures Itching, caused by humors of the scalp. Dr. George Gray, Nashua, N. H., writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the wonderful effects produced by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, as observed by me in very many cases. IT WILL CERTAINLY RESTORE THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It cleanses the head of dandruff, and leaves the hair soft, glossy, and beautiful." F. T. Sandbeth, 1010 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "After unavailingly trying a number of preparations to prevent my hair from falling out, and, realizing that I was fast becoming bald, I tried, as a last resort, Hall's Hair Renewer. I have used only four bottles of the Renewer, and am perfectly satisfied that it is the best preparation in the market for checking the falling out of hair, invigorating the hair roots, and promoting a new growth."

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE

WHISKERS

commends itself to all who have occasion to use a dye for the beard or mustache. It will change gray, faded, or sandy whiskers, to a beautiful brown or black, as desired. The colors produced are natural and lasting. It cannot be washed off, contains no destructive ingredients, is cheap, safe, convenient to use, and effectual.

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SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier ON EARTH.

This Great German Medicine is composed of Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, etc., combined with the Extract of Sulphur, which makes it the Greatest Blood Purifier known. Do not ever take

BLUE PILLS

or arsenic, they are deadly. Your Kidneys are PURE BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Is Your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach out of order? Are you nervous, sick, or bilious? Use SULPHUR BITTERS. Don't wait until you are confined to your bed, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is

Your Kidneys are PURE BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters!

Is Your Urine thick, cloudy, ropy, sloppy, or highcolored? Sulphur Bitters is

The Invalid's Friend.

Thin young, the aged and suffering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-Day!

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

A. P. Ordway & Co., Chemists, Sole Proprietors for U. S. and Canadas.

SULPHUR BITTERS cure pain in the side. KAUFMANN'S PILLS do not gripe. 25 cents.

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Dr. Lewis is always successful.

THE GLORY OF A MAN IS IN HIS STRENGTH.

Nerve or Physical Force when Lost Quickly Regained by Consulting

Dr. C. J. Lewis,

WHO after intense study and deep research has lately discovered a new, extraordinary, quick, certain and inexpensive cure for diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Fluid Escapes, Impotency, and Deranged Functions of the Nervous and Generative Systems. THIS NEW AND MARVELLOUS MEDICAL TREATMENT has cured the most desperate forms of Nervous disorders in both young and old. To debilitated youth it bestows the vigor of manhood, and in advanced age it establishes the vigor of youth without the possibility of failure. URINARY COMPLAINTS, Acute or Chronic Discharges, Stricture, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, are all absolutely cured without the use of mercury, copiva or injections. No restriction in diet or hindrance from business. RECENT CASES CURED IN THREE OR FOUR DAYS. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to visit Dr. Lewis. A written guarantee of cure given in all cases arranged for. In practice 30 years.

☞Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged of ever being cured after having experimented with various advertised nostrums, which invariably do more harm than good as every phase of disease demands different and special treatment. To those who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the disappointed one to all the duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, portending impotency or "single blessedness."

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W. F. Spingler Franklin St.

Why I Dance.

BY ONE OF THE BOYS.

I love music, not church music in particular, nor classic music, only dancing music. Sometimes it is piano music, sometimes violin music, sometimes only fiddle music, but there has to be music. If it is nothing more than whistling, and every kind of dancing music comes down to my comprehension—way down into my slippers. Indeed I enjoy the music better with my toes than with my ears; for if I should hear the same music in the parlor where everybody was sitting still, I know I would go to sleep before midnight, and so would all the others.

Besides, dancing makes me graceful. I was born in the woods, and grew up very awkward, not learning to smoke, or chew, or dance, or anything. In the stage the other day a gentleman pulled out a plug of tobacco, and offered me the first bite. I had to decline with thanks. He said: "Your education was neglected;" and another passenger said: "Like the deacon's dateling, not educated on that end." No, I wasn't. I grew up so awkward that I was always doing and saying the wrong thing at the wrong time, till the dancing-master took me in hand. But now, in a company of strangers, I can pick out the dancers just by their politeness, and guess wrong only half the time. Of course politeness springs naturally from the good soil of a pure heart joined with common sense; but when one does not have these, the dancing master is very convenient.

Again: Dancing is so intellectual. When you see young Newtons solving the problems of double stars and binary systems while waltzing, and amateur Florence Nightingales dancing polkas, and at the same time working out their grand designs for woman's skill and tenderness in the hospitals of future Crimeas, you will see what I have never seen.

Further: Dancing gives me healthy exercise. Though sister has been cleaning house for a week, and though I have pulled the cross-cut saw for a month, we always need exercise when there is a dance. I have sometimes thought that if she and I would waltz in our front yard, or in our own parlor, it would be just as healthy as at a party where forty kick up the dust and breathe the same air. But we do not care to dance together much, and so would lose the exercise if we could not go to parties.

Again: Young people must have amusements. I know there are singing schools and sleigh rides and skating rinks and croquet and church socials; but we young people don't take to these so well. Perhaps it is a little like the hen that hatched a brood of ducks and they all took to the mill pond; so we young folks take to dancing naturally, and the old hen, our mothers, are terribly anxious. But never mind, we have not drowned yet, though some have gone to the bad, and none of us can show that we are web-footed. Still young folks must have amusements. In the days when there was such a cry against pork, folks said, "But we must have meat;" and fanatics said, "But pork is not the only meat." So fanatics say now, "Dancing is not the only amusement." But folks kept on eating pork because they liked it, and we keep on dancing because we like it, and because "young folks must have amusements."

Yet again: When I am at a party there is no danger of anyone talking religion to me. I am a church member, but don't want to be talked to about "work" and the higher life." I can stand it in sermons, because I can give it away to some who are no better Christians than I am. But I get button-holed sometimes by one who is all on fire, and I get so provoked that I would insult him if it was polite. But these all-on-fire Christians never go to a dance; and if ever some weakling does mention the subject there, I shall say: "What kind of a Christian are you, coming to such a place?" and if he pretends that he comes against his conscience to keep an influence over me, I shall say: "I despise hypocrites; follow your conscience and stay away if you want to influence me for good." If anybody wants to get beyond the reach of a soul-stirring invitation to come to Christ, and walk closely with Him, let him go to a party. This is one thing I go for. I tremble when father prays every morning that we may be consecrated Christians, but if he should go to a dance with us to keep his influence, I would laugh at him, not only there, but at the family altar ever after.

But after all, these six reasons are only incidental; and if there was no other, dancing would go out of fashion soon, and not last later than midnight while it remained in fashion. So I will tell you the real reason; I like the girls. I like to put my arm around them, and I don't get a chance anywhere else. I like cotillion, but I like the round dances better, and the best part of the cotillion is "rounding the corners." The trouble is the cotillion isn't all corners. If it was it would be as good as waltzing. But the square dances are good fish-baits for the round; they give the boys and girls a taste, a nibble, and keep up appearances, so that when mother says anything against dancing, sister and I talk cotillion and think waltz, and mother is so modest she cannot speak out what she means, and so we beat her in the argument every time. Then let the square dances stay in fashion; they are good to argue with, are very pleasant at the corners and break in the modest girls. Besides, when boys are off where they can't get girls they can practice the square dances. When I was a Freshman at college we had a class supper one night, and tied white handkerchiefs around the left arms of the boys that played ladies, and one of the boys whistled, and we stretched our imaginations almost to breaking, and danced cotillions nearly half an hour, but not a step of a waltz, and we didn't "round the corners" very much either. They say ladies sometimes waltz together, but a lady once said to me that she did not like to waltz with a lady, because a lady is not as good a partner as a gentleman. Probably not for her, but I never heard a gentleman complain that a lady was not a good partner simply because she was a lady.

Dancing is the only amusement in which it is essential to have ladies and gentlemen together to make it endurable. Of course croquet and sleigh riding, and even cards are merrier with ladies. But in the round dances there is no fun at all without ladies. Indeed it makes a great deal of difference who the lady is. I know some girls who are as good as the days are long, and pretty, too. But nobody cares to waltz with them. And I have noticed another thing; my sister is good and pretty, and the boys all like to waltz with her, but I don't, somehow. Queer, isn't it? I always do the first time just for looks, but after that I break for some other fellow's sister, no prettier than mine, and all the boys do likewise, and we don't get back to our own sisters all the evening. Evidently Providence intended us to swap. Indeed, if one could not waltz with anybody but his sister, I would as soon go to Sunday school as to a dance, and all the other boys would too. So you see why I dance. Take away everything else but leave us the girls and it is all right. But if you take away the girls or tie a fellow to his own sister—unless we can have such a time with the girls as we can have nowhere else—dancing loses its peculiar witchery.

If I was the devil and wanted to make a good hand, I would do just as he does, induce somebody (if a church member all the better) to get up a fancy dress party, "very select;" so select that even the minister could not be invited. Then I'd pick out half a dozen "fast" young men, fine looking, wealthy, "respectable," and have them introduced, easily enough, to warm hearted daughters of the best families, each too innocent to know the reputation or the wiles of the young bloods. And I would have them invite all the girls to dance cotillion, and after a few sets "round the corners," just a little at first. Then later my emissaries should propose schottish, and soon a waltz. I would have them very cautious at first, but bolder afterwards when dust and heat, and lateness, and excitement, and the dizzy whirl, and harbored suggestion, and awakened passion had befogged the judgment and put the conscience to sleep. In the coming days those warm hearted, cultured girls would muse on the evil thoughts suggested that night, and though unfallen except in "vices of the imagination" they would soon become, even unconsciously, skillful tempters of other boys, and they of other girls, till, when I should call them to my pit, they would leave hundreds to take up the work and do my bidding. I am not a Christian, only a church member, a wolf in sheep's clothing; and the dancing customs of the day give me a chance at the freshest ewe lambs; and this is why the boys dance. We are glad we did not live in Bible days, or even luxurious Greece, or dazzling Rome, for then dancers had to dance alone. Corrupt as society was, the devil had not then invented the round dance. This refinement of impurity was reserved for our day.

I know good people are very modest, and do not often speak the truth so plainly. But I have a streak of frankness just now, which may last till the next dance. I have told the truth for once and all the boys know it.

The Action of Trover.

The word "trover" is an old word meaning "to find." The action was so named because it was the action originally used to recover the value of cattle that had strayed from their owners into the possession of other persons who found them. It is now the action that is brought by the owner of property against the person who wrongfully possesses it and refuses to give it up. It is ordinarily resorted to when the ownership of property is disputed. A common case occurs when a debtor has in his possession property belonging to another person. The creditor, believing it belongs to the debtor, seizes it by process of law and sells it to pay the debt. The owner's remedy is to bring an action of trover against the sheriff who acted for the creditor, and recover the value of the property and damages for the loss.

If a man sells a horse that he has hired from a livery stable, the owner may, by this action, make the buyer pay for the horse.

The holder of property, even if he does not own it, has a right to keep it from all persons except the owner.

A chimney sweep once found a valuable jewel. He showed it to a dealer in such articles to find out what it was worth. The tradesman, thinking the sweep to be a thief, refused to give it back. The chimney sweep brought an action of trover. It was decided that though not the owner, he had the best right to it, and that the jeweler was liable in damages for not returning it.

This rule does not apply to stolen goods. A thief cannot bring action against the person who deprives him of his booty. The law will not interfere to protect a man in wrong doing.

Later cases have decided that the finder of lost property who gives it to a person to keep till the owner calls for it, has the next right to the owner.

In some cases the owner is deprived of this remedy. In England one who holds property as security for the payment of a debt may lawfully sell it. The seller of a pledge is held to have a special property in it.

The Antarctic Ocean.

The Antarctic Ocean occupies a position around the South pole similar to that of the Arctic Ocean at the opposite end of the earth. It fills all the space to the south of the Antarctic Circle. It differs vastly, however, from its northern homologue, for, instead of having land at its outer circumference, it has water. While the North American, the European and the Asiatic coasts encircle the Northern Ocean, the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans mingle their waters with those of the frozen zone at the South.

As it differs in physical conditions, so also it differs in having received much less attention from the world at large. While the aim of innumerable expeditions for the past four hundred years has been to find a northwest passage to Asia, to plant a flag at latitude 90°, or to rescue some unfortunate commander and his crew from a horrible fate, and while thousands of dollars have been expended, and hundreds of lives lost, there is a strange contrast offered when we turn to the far South. The expeditions which have been sent out by the great nations of the world to explore the vast watery expanse about the Southern poles are so few as to be counted on the fingers of one hand, and all the ships which have left records of any extensive explorations beyond the Antarctic Circle might be counted on the fingers of two hands. And yet "within the periphery of the Antarctic Circle," says Lieut. Maury, "is included an area equal in extent to one-sixth of the entire land surface of our planet. Most of this immense area is as unknown to the inhabitants of the earth as the interior of one of Jupiter's satellites. . . . For the last two hundred years the Arctic Ocean has been a theatre of exploration; but, as for the Antarctic, no expedition has attempted to make any persistent exploration, or even to winter there." It is noteworthy, too, that in the voyages which have been made not a ship nor a life has been lost south of the circle. "It does not appear," said one writer, "that Antarctic voyages would be attended with any excessive degree of danger. . . . It may even be found that Antarctic barriers are impenetrable; but this has certainly not as yet been demonstrated."—[Popular Science Monthly.

Show me a father who fences his home around with God's commandments, and lights it up with domestic comforts and pleasures, and anchors himself to his home, and I will show you the best kind of restraint from dangerous evening resorts.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

Is prepared into a perfectly agreeable form, at the same time increasing the remedial potency of both of these specifics. It is acknowledged by leading physicians to be marvelous in its curative powers in Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Coughs, and Wasting Diseases. Take no other.

A woman has another love not respect for the man she can rule.

All Sorts.

Which is a cow like a bullet?—When it grazes.

A sermon is always short to the woman who wears a new bonnet to church for the first time.

A girl may be speaking the truth when she says: "Well, I like that fellow's impudence."

After all it may turn out that there are only two kinds of honest butter—Canadian butter and the goat.

The recent volcanic outbreak in New Zealand was followed by showers of mud. How like a political campaign!

A lady who was a member of a class studying art concluded a recitation on Benjamin Hayden by stating that "toward the close of his life he committed suicide."

We do not believe in "women's writes." They are generally long, with a postscript, covering both sides of the paper and crossed in two directions.

He, on horseback; "Shall we take the high-road home?" She: "No; I should prefer the bridal-path, I think."

Little Annette: "Mother, do please buy me a new doll; my old one is quite ashamed when asked its age."

A man who gives his children a habit of industry provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked a Dutch justice. "Not guilty." "Den vat you vant here? Go about your business."

Tradesmen in Madagascar who give short weight are sent to prison for a year. In this country they go to a watering-place every summer.

He would not marry her because she had false teeth, but when his wife kept him awake for nights with the toothache and neuralgia, he wished he had.

This is one of the achievements of a writer in a high-class military weekly: "At twelve o'clock the guns commenced firing a royal salute, and afterwards gave three hearty cheers."

In a recent issue of a contemporary is an article entitled "How to pack a trunk." The proper way to pack a trunk is to sit down in an easy chair and watch your wife do it.

Mrs. Muldoon: "Mrs. Mulcahey, have you heard the new rimidy of hydrophoby?" Mrs. Mulcahey: "No, faith. Phat is it?" Mrs. Muldoon: "Plasteur of Paris, shure."

Book agent: "Here's Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." Aunt Chloe: "No sah! Don't want 'em. Got two bunions now, and dey don't help dis pilgrim's progress one mite."

Visitor, in penitentiary: "What brought you to this place, my friend?" Convict: "Sneezing." Visitor: "Sneezing?" Convict: "Yis, sor; it woke the gentleman up, an' he nabbed me. Have ye got a bit of tobacky about ye, sor?"

A lady about thirty years of age married a wealthy old bachelor. A female friend asked her: "But tell me, why didn't you marry your husband ten years ago?" "Well, you see, ten years ago he was too old for me."

Coming Joys.—Blind man (who is about to be married), "I wad gae a hunder pound to see her"—i.e., his wife that is to be. Friend: "Nae doubt ye wad the noo, but wait till ye're merit; she'll open your e'en for ye!"

I never see my Parson's eyes,
I never catch his glance divine;
For when he prays he shuts his eyes,
And when he preaches I close mine.

Sportsman, short-sighted: "By Jove, keeper, I've shot a wild cat!" Keeper, angrily: "A wild cat? Ant no doot it will be a wild cat to sink tat granny M'Enchven's puir pussy will be shot down ass a hare. But I'll know a wilder cat too, and tat iss ta old granny herself when she'll catch you whatever!"

Louisiana at present holds the championship belt as the turtle-liar State. A newspaper alleges that a big turtle was caught near Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, and its head was cut off. Three days later a chicken found the head and was picking at it when the jaws snapped, caught the chicken, and killed it outright.

Accidental guest (to casual acquaintance, whom he finds "doosid agreeable"): "Hang this squalling! Lets go and have a weed at the Pavilion." Casual acquaintance: "Nothing I should like better this hot weather; but as it's my wife at the piano, and I'm the master of the house, I'm afraid it wouldn't quite do!"

He would not miss it.—"Are you going to the hanging to-day?" asked one Missourian of another yesterday. "Don't think I will," was the reply. "You see I've assisted at five necktie parties this week, and I'm sort o' tired." "But this is no lynchin'. It's a legal hanging." "You don't say! Then I'll go. Can't miss a curiosity like that."

Mrs. Brown (angrily): "Didn't I caution you not to make a noise with that horrid tin whistle?" Little Johnny (quite crestfallen): "Why, pa told me to." Mrs. Brown: "You naughty boy! You know very well he didn't." Little Johnny (pertinaciously): "Oh, yes, he did, ma! I asked him to buy me a bicycle, and he said I should have to whistle for it."

The Greatest.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, the largest cavern, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; the largest river, the Mississippi—4000 miles in extent; the largest valley, that of the Mississippi—its area 5,000,000 square miles; the greatest city park, that of Philadelphia, containing 2700 acres; the greatest grain port, Chicago; the biggest lake, Lake Superior; the largest railroad, the Pacific railroad—over 3000 miles in extent. The most huge mass of solid iron is Pilot knob of Missouri—height 250 feet, circumference two miles; the best specimen of Grecian architecture, Girard college, Philadelphia; the largest aqueduct, the Croton, of New York—length, forty and one-half miles, cost, $12,500,000; the longest bridge, the elevated railroad in Third avenue, New York, it extends from the Battery to the Harlem river—the whole length of the eastern side of Manhattan Island—7 miles long, or nearly 39,000 feet. The longest bridge over water, however, will be that now being constructed in Russia over the Volga, at a point where the river is nearly four miles wide. The most extensive deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania.

A countryman and his son "put up" at a city hotel. Son out seeing the town. Old gent comes down from his room at midnight and says to the night clerk—

"Has my son come in yet?"

Night Clerk—"Guess not. Haven't seen him."

Old Gent—"Well, you needn't set up for him any longer."

D. L. Moody says: "I believe that it is as good to sing as it is to preach the gospel. Men like singing as well as they like preaching. All we want is to get the gospel down into their hearts."

Every man who rises above the common level receives two educations. First, from his instructors, the second, the most personal and important, from himself.

POND'S EXTRACT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure, is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat, Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Burns and Scalds, For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing, and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes, It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache, When the Extract is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples, Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints, In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Prices of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT, 50c., $1.00 and $1.75			
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 cks)	50	Nasal syringe	35
Ointment	50	Medicated paper	35

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON

The MONTHS in which

MALARIA

is most prevalent are August September October & November

DON'T WAIT

(Till you are on your back) but begin AT ONCE the use of

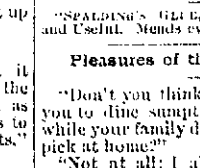
LEWIS' RED-JACKET BITTERS

The only MALARIA CURE!! At all Druggists.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE

THIS TRADE-MARK ON EVERY WRAPPER.

is a pearly white, semi-transparent fluid having a remarkable affinity for the skin. The only article yet known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin WITHOUT INJURY.



Before Using.

Beautifies the Complexion,

Eradicates all Spots, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Black Worms, Impurities and Discolorations of every kind, either within or upon the skin. It renders the skin pure, clear, healthful and brilliant, creating a complexion which is neither artificial nor temporary but at once beautiful and permanent in its brunette. It is a wonderfully good thing for chafed or rough skin on infants. Try it.

IT CURES

(Almost Instantly) Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Chapped, Rough or Chafed Skin; in fact its results upon all diseases of the skin are wonderful.

It Never Fails.

Price 75c. per Bottle

Use Also

PEARL'S White Glycerine SOAP,

It makes the skin so soft and white.

Ask Your Druggist For It.

After Using.

PEARL'S WHITE GLYCERINE CO., PROPS., NEW HAVEN, CT.

They strolled along the fair parade,
John Jones and pretty Miss Maria.
"Your teeth are awful, John," she said;
"Why don't you buy the beautifier?
See mine! See how white! Yes, 'tis my wont
To polish them with SOZODONT."

Love Turns his Back

on slovenliness, as regards the teeth. Keep them pure, all ye who wish to be beloved and caressed. SOZODONT is unequalled as a means of whitening, polishing, and preserving them.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," Cheap, Convenient and Useful. Mends everything.

Pleasures of the Imagination.

"Don't you think it a little unfair for you to dine sumptuously at the hotel while your family dine upon what they pick at home?"

"Not at all; I always tell my wife what I have had when I get home, and you cannot imagine what a pleasure it is to her and the children. And the best of it is that it never injures their digestion."

WE SELL

The Celebrated Boyington Chiffonier Folding Bed.

—ASK TO SEE IT.—

E. P. MARSH,

101 & 103 THAMES STREET.

The Dr. Nichols Wrought Iron

FURNACE,

THE MODERN SANITARY HEATER.

We have placed the Furnaces in many of the best houses in Newport and always with the most satisfactory results. We would be pleased to refer anyone anticipating the purchase of a Furnace to a long list of names of parties who now use this ——

CELEBRATED HEATER,

And are always glad to speak of its merits. Those who purpose buying would do well to inquire of it at

A. C. TITUS & CO.'S,

SOLE AGENTS

—FOR—

NEWPORT AND VICINITY.

A SPLENDID ARRAY OF BARGAINS

—AT—

THE BEE HIVE.

This week we offer the following special and useful bargains: Young Men's Gossamer Shirts size 34 at 25c. worth 50c. Men's Gauze Shirts all sizes, at 18c., reduced from 25c. Ladies' Gauze Vests at 17c., worth 25c. Ladies' Balbriggan Vests at 25c., worth 37c. Ladies' medium weight Vests at 33c. worth 48c. Ladies' Night Gowns, 2 styles, elaborately trimmed at 38c., worth 75c. Ladies' Night Gowns at 79c., fully worth $1.25. Ladies' White Skirts with deep cambric ruffle and Hamburg edging at 50c., worth 75c. Ladies' white skirts with deep Hamburg ruffle at only 68c., fully worth $1. Children's Cotton Drawers all sizes, at 18c., worth 25c. Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, dark colors only, at 19c., worth 25c. Ladies' Striped Hose, fine goods, at 38c., worth 50c. Children's black and colored full finish Ingrain Hose, all sizes at 20c., usual price 25c. Ladies' black and colored Lisle Thread Hose, superior quality, at 38c., sold elsewhere at 50c. Pure Linen Collars, Sidenburg's make, 7c., 10c. and 12c. Look at our Silk Gloves we are selling at 25c., 33c., 38c. and 50c. Look at our Oriental Laces and flouncings we are showing at 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 17c., 20c., 25c., and upwards. Giant Cakes of Soap at 3c. and 6c. A lot of good soap 3 good-sized cakes in a box at only 5c. a box. At 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., and 25c. we are showing such a large variety of Lisle and Lace Bindings which cannot be equalled in any other store. We justly claim that we have the largest variety of stamped goods in this city, consisting of Barean Covers, Splashers, Tidies, Tray Cloths, Laundry Bags, etc., also full assortment of Embroidery, Filling Silk, Wash Etching Silks, Colored Linen Floss, Plush Ornaments, etc. Every color of Midnight Germantown Wool and Berlin Zephyr Worsted constantly on hand. Burlap for Rugs, Felt in all colors and all kinds of canvasses. We have concluded to close out all our Ladies' Calico Wrappers and therefore offer our entire stock of medium-colored Wrappers, sizes 32 to 40, heretofore sold at 90c. and $1.41 only 68c. each. The

BEE HIVE,

154 THAMES ST.

SMOKE

SEAL OF CUBA 5ct. CIGAR, MADE OF PURE UNADULTERATED TOBACCO. MANUFACTURED BY

PAUL CASS,

124 East 14th St., New York.

FOR SALE AT BRANCH STORE,

142 Bellevue Avenue and other principal stores in Newport.

☞Imported and Fine Domestic Cigars at Wholesale and Retail.

COAL! COAL!!

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Until further notice the following are our prices for Coal for cash.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

White Ash Chestnut $5. White Ash Egg $5.
White Ash Furnace $5. White Ash Stove $5.25
Red Ash Stove $6.50. Lykens Valley $7.

Our Coal is of the best quality and carefully screened and promptly delivered.

"JOHN HADDOCK'S"

Celebrated "PLYMOUTH COAL" in all sizes at

PERRY BROTHERS.

—ALSO—

"LYKENS VALLEY COAL,"

AT LOW PRICES.

PERRY BROTHERS.

PEOPLES' COAL YARD.

CITY COUNCIL.

Tenth Regular Meeting—The New Sewer Outlet Ordered—September's Expenses $29,209.43.

October's regular meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening with full attendance in both bodies. The report of the Finance committee was read and received and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Asylum	$420 90
Watch and Police	2297 78
Paupers and Vagrants	108 95
Public Schools	4745 92
Streets and Highways	7013 22
Fire Department	2887 08
Lighting Streets	2618 37
Public Parks	17 03
New Fifth Ward Schoolhouse	1309 00
Ward Meetings	85 75
Salaries	2939 31
Books, Stationery and Printing	213 60
Removal of House Offal	211 60
Burial Grounds	70 25
Touro Ministerial Fund	9 50
Beach Improvement	18 00
Coggeshall Burial Ground Fund	11 82
Dog Fund	43 00
Incidentals	111 74
Board of Health	62 97
Total	$29,202 43

On the recommendation of a further report from the committee on Finance $300 was ordered paid Rev. A. P. Mendes, for services as Jewish rabbi, from the surplus of the Touro Synagogue fund and a resolution was passed fixing his salary from this fund at $800 for services from April to November each year. The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and on its recommendation the name of Fillmore street was changed to that of Halidon avenue, and a pipe sewer was ordered laid in Spruce and West Spruce Courts.

The report of street Commissioner H. A. Bentley, showing a total expenditure in his department for September of $8501.17, was read and received.

The report of the committee on Fire Department was read and received and on its recommendation 1000 feet of rubber hose and 500 feet of linen hose, with couplings, were ordered at a cost not to exceed $1350, and the Board of Firewards was authorized to obtain proposals and contract for the heating of fire engine house No. 1.

The quarterly reports of Inspector of Nuisances Langley, Field Driver Corcoran, City Engineer Bentley, Chief Engineer Fire Department Tilley, Overseers of the Poor and City Treasurer Coggeshall were read and received and, the latter, referred to the committee on Finance.

On recommendation of the Board of Assessors certain taxes assessed against A. C. Titus, the estate of E. Thorndike, and Cozzens & Bull were remitted.

The reports of the Board of Health and of the committee on Gas and Lamps were read and received, and on recommendation of the latter one street light was ordered placed on Bachelier's court.

On the petition of Mrs. R. R. Rice and others certain changes were ordered made to the Farewell street sewer at a cost not to exceed $325.

The petitions of W. A. Whaley, Nathan Cory and A. F. A. Chace, executrix, for remissions of taxes, were referred to the Assessors of Taxes.

A communication relative to trimming, pruning and thinning out the trees on Touro Park was received from Joseph Tuckerman who offered to pay the expense of the work, provided Thomas Galvin be selected to perform it. A resolution accompanying the communication, after striking out the matter of personal payment, etc., was referred to the Superintendent of Parks with power.

On petition of the abutters the names of Green lane was changed to that of Tilden avenue, and the Francis street running east from Rhode Island avenue, was made Champlin street.

A communication from the Board of Health, relative to clerk hire, was received.

The petition of Bernard Mooney, representing that he had been temporarily incapacitated for labor by injuries sustained while in the city's employ, and asking for half pay until such time as he shall be able to resume work, was referred to the Overseers of the Poor. The City Solicitor decided that the only way which the city's money could be used for such purposes was through the Overseers of the Poor.

A resolution, similar to that offered at a recent special meeting, authorizing the committee on Streets and Highways to complete the sewer outlet at Easton's point in accordance with City Engineer Bentley's plans, at a cost not to exceed $25,000, the amount voted for the purpose at the late city election, passed the common council without opposition. In the board of aldermen, however, Mr. Peckham offered an amendment whereby the entire work should be done by contract. After considerable discussion, pro and con, Mr. Horton announced that he should vote against the amendment and explained his reasons for changing his vote from that of the special meeting. He said that he voted his principles at the last meeting and they were unchanged. he still believing all such work should be done by contract, but knowing the absolute necessity of the work being done and feeling the utmost confidence in the committee he should advocate concurrence in the original resolution as he believed that, with the present feeling of the two bodies, the amendment would tie the whole matter up and cause further delay. Mr. Peckham called for an aye and nay vote on the amendment which resulted as follows: Ayes—Peckham, Hamilton, Weaver; nays—Greene, Newton, Horton. This gave the Mayor the casting vote which was given in the negative. The board then concurred by Greene, Newton, Horton and the Mayor voting in the affirmative.

A petition asking for an extra street light on Bay View avenue was referred to the Gas and Lamp committee with power.

His Honor the Mayor was authorized to make the necessary arrangements for housing and horsing the new city ambulance until the improvements to the police station be completed.

Chapters 13 and 15 of the City Ordinances were so amended as to allow the use of flags in street decorations on public occasions, and to allow members of the police force a six-days' furlough each year without loss of pay.

The petition of James M. Allen and others for a street light on Sisson's wharf, was referred to the Gas and Lamp committee.

The petition of Ira W. Wilbur and others for a suppression of the annoyances caused by E. D. Jones' soap factory, was referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen Green and Hamilton and Councilmen Bliss, Peckham, and Lawton.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 8-28-1y

Milk Fever being such a specialty fatal disease is rarely to be cured when once developed, hence any one owning a valuable cow should secure one of Dr. Heard's "Milk Fever Preventive" Powders. Price 50 cents; 13 Bath road.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

John Loundsbury, M. D., of Oxford, Ct., Graduate of the Medical Department of Yale College, a thorough botanical student, and who makes a specialty of Chronic Blood Disorders, states as follows concerning "Red Jacket Bitters."

OXFORD, CONN., August 14, 1882.

M SEARS, LEWIS & CO.:—

GENTLEMEN—I have examined your formula, and after visiting your establishment and witnessing your method of preparing these Bitters, unhesitatingly predict that your Bitters should produce favorable results in any affection of the liver. While many disorders of this organ cannot be cured, temporary relief may be afforded in the worst cases. These Bitters should be beneficial in many forms of Kidney Complaint, and decidedly valuable in dyspepsia and in debility, arising from malaria or other remote causes. Yours, etc.,

JOHN LOUNDSBURY, M. D.

A handsome woman is dangerous.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER 1886. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
9 Sat	5 30	5 12	2 10	5 33	5 27
10 Sun	5 31	5 10	3 16	6 09	6 11
11 Mon	5 33	5 8	4 14	6 43	6 46
12 Tues	5 34	5 7	5 12	7 16	7 20
13 Wed	5 35	5 5	6	rises	7 53	7 55
14 Thurs	5 36	5 4	6 15	8 23	8 32
15 Fri	5 37	5 2	6 51	8 49	9 12

First Quarter, 4th day, 5h. 33m., evening.
Full Moon, 12th day, 10h. 24m., evening.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 9h. 41m., morning.
New Moon, 27th day, 2h. 15m., morning.

A letter to the New York Star says President Cleveland is anything but a gallant bridegroom. On his return to Washington he got off the cars ahead of the others, and, without turning to look after his wife or his mother-in-law, he proceeded across the numerous tracks to the street where stood his carriage. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother had to take care of themselves. When they reached the carriage the President was sitting in the back seat waiting for them.

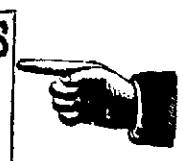
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here it is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

A. C. Landers' Column.

SIDEWALK CANOPIES

—WITH—

TENTS

OF ALL SIZES

RENTED,

LIGHTED and

DECORATED

PIAZZAS

ENCLOSED WITH

WHITE & STRIPED CANVAS

—OR—

TURKEY RED.

CAMP CHAIRS

RENTED

WITH THE LARGEST VARIETY OF

JAPANESE

—AND—

TEEKWOOD

LANTERNS

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

Reflecting Lights

—FOR—

Lawn and Carriage Runs.

FINE

Vase Lamps,

CHANDELIERS,

—AND—

CANDLE BRACKETS

RENTED

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A. C. LANDERS,

167

THAMES STREET,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

New Advertisements.

TREES FOR SALE,

Arbor Vitæ, White and Blue Spruce and White Maple.

Cor. FOREST AVE. and WEST MAIN ROAD.

H. M. WILSON.

10-9-2m

Real Estate at Auction

On Saturday, October 9, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon.

On the premises, Will be sold at public auction the cottage and lot of land belonging to W. P. Maroney, situate on Fir street, Newport, R. I., and bounded westerly on Fir street, northerly by land of James Gordon Bennett, easterly by land of J. B. Potter and of the estate of W. B. Wilson, and southerly by land of the late J. P. Babcock. For particulars apply to

A. PRESCOTT BAKER, Auctioneer.

Forrest F. Tebbetts'

NEW CLOAK STORE.

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

PROVIDENCE.

An immense assortment of

LADIES', MISSES'

—AND—

CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS.

Fashionable in Style,

Perfect in Fit,

Lowest in Price.

Sign of the WHITE BEAR.

FORREST F. TEBBETTS.

10-9-3m

MARTIN E. BENNETT

Has received new FALL GOODS consisting of

CLOTHING

—FOR—

MEN and BOYS.

Lowest Cash Prices Prevail at

159 THAMES ST.

NEAR BOSTON STORE.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment of and in addition to Chapter 13 of an Ordinance comprising the ordinances of the City of Newport.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 7 of Chapter 13 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words, "Provided that flags for decorative purposes, may be suspended in or across the public streets and squares, on the occasion of national or state holidays, or when military, political or society parades are to be had; in the discretion and with the written permission of the Chief of Police.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed October 5, 1886.]

A true copy. Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,

City Clerk.

10-9-3w

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in addition to Chapter 15 of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance comprising the Ordinances of the City of Newport."

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor may in his discretion grant furloughs to policemen for terms not exceeding six days at a time in any one year, without any loss of pay by the policemen so furloughed; and such furloughs may be by the Mayor extended or enlarged to terms not exceeding seven days, provided however that for all the extended or enlarged term the furloughed policemen shall draw no pay.

All furloughs shall be granted under such regulations and conditions as the Mayor shall from time to time prescribe either by general or by special orders or both.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall go into effect immediately.

[Passed October 5, 1886.]

A true copy. Witness:

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,

City Clerk.

10-9-3w

CITY ENGINEER AND STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8, 1886.

Proposals for Furnishing Iron Sewer Pipes.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, by the Committee on Streets and Highways until 3 P. M., Saturday, October 30th, 1886, or furnishing about 1500 lineal feet of 30 inch cast iron flanged pipe, delivered on the City Wharf. Proposals will be addressed to the Committee on Streets and Highways, and must be accompanied by a certified check for $500.00 to insure the execution of contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By direction of the Committee,

H. A. BENTLEY,

City Eng'r and St. Commissioner.

CITY ENGINEER AND STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8, 1886.

Proposals for Building Retaining Walls of Main Sewer Outlet.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, by the Committee on Streets and Highways, until 3 P. M. Monday, October 18th, 1886, for dredging, furnishing material and laying retaining walls for the main sewer at the foot of Marsh St. Proposals will be addressed to the Committee on Streets and Highways; they must be accompanied by a certified check for $500 to insure the execution of contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By direction of the Committee.

H. A. BENTLEY,

City Engineer and Street Commissioner.

New Advertisements.

Soapine

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

MARY FITZPATRICK, Guardian of the person and estate of

REBECCA FITZPATRICK,

of Newport, minor, presents her account with the estate of said minor, containing proceeds of sale of real estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of Oct., 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

ON THE APPLICATION in writing of Phebe Irish, of said Newport, praying that John Treys or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of

JOSEPH IRISH,

of said Newport, a person of unsound mind and now an inmate of the Butler Hospital for the Insane within this State.

It is ordered that the consideration of said application be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

10-9 Probate Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of Portsmouth, R. I., Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of WILLIAM P. MACOMBER, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from and after the 13th day of September, 1886, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that the first Monday in November, 1886, and the third Mondays in January and March, 1887, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days, and the Town Clerk's office in said Portsmouth, are the times and place appointed by us to attend said creditors to receive and examine their claims.

ABNER H. CORY,
WM. L. SISSON,
GEORGE B. ANTHONY, } Comm'rs.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, A. D. 1886.

JOSEPH B. PIKE, Administrator on the estate of

JOHN W. O'M.IN,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of

SIMON SCOTT,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

HENRY B. DEBLOIS, Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM DEBLOIS,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

10-9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, October 4, 1886.

MARCUS M. CLARKE, Executor of the last will and testament of

GEORGE E. CLARKE,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

ALEX. N. BARKER,

10-9 Probate Clerk.

1886—1887.

5 ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

—BY—

John L. Stoddard,

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE, NEWPORT,

Monday Evenings, Oct. 18, 25, Nov. 1, 8 and 15.

W. H. WESTCOTT, Manager.

SUBJECTS.

OCT. 18—Napoleon III and the Fall of Paris.

An Unhappy Marriage. Louis Bonaparte and Hortense. Napoleon's Heir. Exiled from France. Childhood and Youth in Switzerland. Louis' Study. Exciting News. The Revolution of 1830. Louis' First Attempt to Gain the Throne. Strasburg. Defeated and Made Captive. Sailing for America. Rio Janeiro. The Return. Death of Hortense. Driven from Switzerland. "The Target King." Louis' Second Attempt to Win the Crown." etc.

OCT. 25th—Queen Elizabeth.

St. George's Chapel. Tomb of Henry VIII. His Daughter's Chances for the Throne. A Sudden Change of Events. Elizabeth's Coronation," etc.

NOV. 1—Charles Dickens and His Travels.

His Birthplace, Poverty and Struggles. School at Last. Reading in the British Museum. Life as a Stenographer. A Reporter in Parliament. Wild Adventures in His Profession. His First Publication. Amazing Popularity," etc.

NOV. 8—Peter the Great or the Birth of Russia.

Moscow. The Cradle of the Tzars, etc.

NOV. 15—Egypt and the Nile.

The Classic Mediterranean, etc.

Historical Themes, presenting great diversity and of general interest form the subject of three lectures, the other two being devoted to evenings of travel. Of the latter, one conducts the hearer through many lands, accompanied by no less enjoyable a companion than Charles Dickens, while the other embodies Mr. Stoddard's delightful experiences in a journey through Egypt.

Course Tickets, with reserved seats, $3.50

Admission Course Tickets, without seats $2.50

Subscription sale of course tickets will open at the Opera House Monday, October 11, at 10 o'clock. Single tickets on and after Thursday, October 14. Subscribers will please attend to their tickets as early on October 11 as possible.